The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,751 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
GWALIOR	2733	300	R. Haselwood	3rd Aug.
L SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	10th "
M HYDASPES ...	2384	500	G. Scrivener	17th "
L BALLAARAT ...	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th "
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson ..	6th Aug.
ANCONA	3125	660	S. F. Cole	20th "
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell ...	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
BIRMANIA	4,000 600	1st August	29th Sept.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000 800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILA	5,000 800	11th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886,
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Raguzin	4,200	600	16th "
PANDORA	T. Radonicich..	3,500	500	.....
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger ..	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Baliovich ..	3,500	500	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500 550	4th Aug.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 27th July 1886.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE S. S. "MALACA," Captain SCHACHT, will leave this for ZANZIBAR, on the 7th August. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi Bunder. Agent.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1886, at 6 o'clock p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

26th July 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6, 5½, 5, 4½ per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 ", 9 ", 6 " notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

ATTENTION is directed to the following forms of Policies granted by the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SECURED PAYMENT POLICIES. These are Policies by a fixed number of premiums, each premium securing a proportionate part of the sum assured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for Rs. 10,000 with premiums, ceasing in 10 years and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for Rs. 5,000, on which no further ordinary premiums would require to be paid.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES. These Policies are payable to the Life Assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60, or 65 or to his representatives should he predecease the age agreed upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for Indian Residents, who are in position to pay a moderate premium while in receipt of a good income in this country, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire to England.

Full particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch,
38, Elphinstone Circle,

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED...£6,500,000

ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF..900,000

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1080 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

CIGAR CASES.
A large selection in Russian, Morocco, Calf and other Leathers. All sizes to suit Trichinopoly Cheroots and Cigars.
From Rs. 2-8 to 14 each.
Mounted with Sterling Silver Mounts.
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18 each.
Made of Sterling Silver Hall marked.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 200 each.

CIGARETTE CASES—
A varied Assortment in Russian, Morocco, Calf and other Leathers. Many sizes.
From Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 3 each.
Mounted with Silver Plate Mounts.
From Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 each.
Made of Sterling Silver Hall marked.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 65 each.

CARD CASES—
In Morocco, Russian and other Leathers.
From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 5 each.

NOTE AND LETTER CASES—
In Russian, Morocco and other Leathers with or without the Perpetual Calendar.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 each.
Mounted with Sterling Silver Mounts.
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 18 each.

DRESSING CASES—
A large selection. In solid Leather Fitted complete with every requisite.
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 35 cash.
In Morocco or Russian Leather, &c., Superior fittings.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 each.
ROLL UP CASES—
Take up very small space in Portmanteau.
From Rs. 28 to Rs. 50 each.

DRESSING BAGS—
The largest Selection in India. In Morocco, Plain Hide Crocodile and other Leathers. Fitted complete with every requisite.
"NE PLUS ULTRA" BAGS—
From Rs. 72 to Rs. 120 cash.
GLADSTONE BAGS—
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 each.
"MONITOR" PRESENTATION—
From Rs. 750 to 1,000 each.

THE "ROYAL" Writing Cabinets.
(Registered.)
Suitable for Office or Library.
From Rs. 63 to Rs. 90 each.

VIS-A-VIS INKSTANDS—
Will open either side without the bother of turning it round.
Richly mounted with Gilt Mounts, set in Polished Oak.
Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30 each

THE "ARMY" ALBUMS—
Contain well executed Coloured Illustrations of H. M's. Forces.
From Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 each.

THE "NAVY" ALBUMS—
Similar to the Army.
From Rs. 38 to Rs. 50 each.

PHOTO FRAMES—
In Wood, Leather, Plush, &c.
From Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 20 each.

TANTALUS FRAMES—
A first-class present. Contain two or three bottles.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 each.

SPIRIT FLASKS—
Useful companions when travelling, &c.
From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.

HAIR BRUSHES—
Military Pattern, Olive Wood, Satin Wood, or Ebony Backs. Fitted in Leather case.
From Rs. 9 to 15 pair.
With Ivory Backs in Solid Leather Cases.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 pair.

TELESCOPES—
In Stout Leather Cases. Complete with Sling.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 150 each.

BINOCULARS—
Suitable as Field, Marine or Opera Glasses. With Sling Case.
Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 each.

WRITING DESKS—
A very large and choice selection, suitable for all purposes.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 130 each.

PEG MEASURES—
Best Electro-plate, Gilt inside.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each.

LOVING CUPS, &c.—
In best Electro-plate, Gilt inside or in Oakware, with best E. P. Mounts.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 each.

CLARET JUGS—
A very large and choice selection of new designs.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 each.

SALAD BOWLS—
Fancy China or Oakware, mounted with best Electro Plate.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 each.

SILK UMBRELLAS—
New stock. Plain or Silver Mounts.
Rs. 12 to 15-8 each.
&c., &c., &c.

For futher details see illustrated Catalogue.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

BEERS, STOUTS, AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Price.
Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 5 10 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 3 14

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

This Beer has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian market.
Per doz. quarts, cash ...Rs. 6 8 | Per doz. pints, cash ... ...Rs. 4 4

SOLE AGENTS FOR
JOHNSON AND CO.'S, CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Per doz. bottles ... ...Rs. 5 14 | Per doz. half-bottles... ...Rs. 3 14

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the home market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 5 14 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 3 14

	Bottles.	Half-bottle.
BASS BEER, L. G. A., by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash...	Rs. 5 14	Rs. 3 14
Do. by Stone and Son, per dozen cash	" 5 14	" 3 14
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz. cash	" 5 14	" 3 14
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash. ...	" 7 8	" 5 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld. BOMBAY.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,

EAST STREET, POONA. **LADIES' OUTFITTERS.** APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is respectfully invited to their NOVELTIES in

WALKING GOWNS,
TRAVELLING GOWNS,
BOATING AND TENNIS,
TEA AND DRESSING GOWNS,
ULSTERS, CLOAKS AND RIDING HABITS.

PATTERNS AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS SENT ON APPLICATION.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,

EAST STREET, POONA. DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND **LADIES' OUTFITTERS.** APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY ; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI AND RANGOON.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S "ROYAL METEOR."

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

WITH PATENT ADJUSTABLE BALL BEARINGS.

THESE MACHINES are celebrated for their strength, lightness, and superior finish, and in commending them to the athletic young men in India, MARCKS and Company, Limited, beg respectfully to notify their readiness to dispose of them when desired on the

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE METEOR BICYCLE
Elegantly painted and fitted with front wheel brake.
50 in., 52in., and 54 in., Cash, Rs. 300.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 330, by monthly payments of Rs. 27-8-0.

THE METEOR TRICYCLE,
44 in. Cash, Rs. 430.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 474. by monthly payments of Rs. 39-8-0.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ The principle of the Hire Purchase System was fully explained in connection with Pianos in our June's issue of "Limited Remarks."

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT :
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT :
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS FOR UP-COUNTRY STATIONS

THE MANAGER undertakes GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, conducted under his immediate supervision.

LANDING AND SHIPPING OF PACKAGES.
PURCHASE OF EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.
SECURING PASSAGES.
ARRANGING FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATION
MEETING PASSENGERS BY RAIL OR SEA.
&c. &c. &c.

W. J. ESSAI,
SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES' STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.
The price is Rs. 30 per of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

PHILLIPS' TEAS,
FROM THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S GARDENS.
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

AFTERNOON TEA—
"HOLTA" ORANGE PEKOE, very Fragrant, Bright Infusion, full rich cup ....Per lb. Rs. 1 10

VISITORS' 5 O'CLOCK TEA—
"HOLTA" FLOWERY PEKOE, a High-class Tea of uncommon flavour, Choice Fragrance, and Clear Infusion ..... Per lb. Rs. 2 8

BREAKFAST TEA—
"HOLTA" MIXTURE. This Tea is fragrant, pungent and full cup ....Per lb. Rs. 1 8

GENERAL HOUSE TEA—
"HOLTA" FAMILY MIXTURE, of fine brisk flavour, good strength, and pungency, can be strongly recommended for family use..... Per lb. Rs. 1 3

ECONOMIC TEA—
"HOLTA" PLANTATION MIXTURE, yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour, Per lb. Rs. 0 14
The demand for this Tea is very great, and there is no Tea to be had anywhere equal to it at the price.

UNIVERSAL TEA—
"HOLTA" BROKEN LEAF, a cheap tea of good strength ....Per lb. Rs. 0 10

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY,
BOMBAY, NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS AND POONA, "TEMPLE HOUSE."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED for the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company Limited, 3 PERMANENT WAY GAUGERS, with 15 GOOD MEN EACH. The men must thoroughly understand their work.
Apply to the undersigned,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. CLAN SINCLAIR, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain K. MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th July 1886.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR AUGUST 1886,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD,
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES,
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA,
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Postage Free.
Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of Through-routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 45 per whole share, and Rs. 11¼ per one-quarter share for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1886, will be paid on and after Monday the 16th August, 1886, at the Registered Office of the Company, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on MONDAY, the 9th August, 1886, on production of Share Certificates.
The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 9th to 15th August, 1886, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
RAMCHUNDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th July, 1886.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.
THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at its Registered office, No. 31 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report.
2. To elect Directors in place of all who retire from office under clause 91 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. CURRIMBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th July 1886.

ધી નવાબ ઓફ બેલા સ્પીનીંગ, વીવીંગ એન્ડ મેનયુફેકચરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ—સુરત.
THE NABOB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 7th August 1886, in the registered office of the Company, in the mill premises in Rasoola Bag outside the Sarah gate of the city of Surat, for the purpose of passing the following special resolutions.
1. That the original capital of the Company of Rs. 4,00,000 and the increased capital of Rs. 1,00,000 amounting to Rs. 5,00,000 be increased to Rs. 7,5 ,000, and that this new increased capital be divided into 15,000 shares of Rs. 50 each.
2. That out of these 15,000 shares, the existing Shareholders be given shares equal in value to their shares of the original and increased capital and that the remaining shares be offered to the Shareholders or the public, but, that the existing Shareholders and creditors of the Company be offered the first refusal of the shares, and the same or the remaining shares be offered to the public.
3. That out of the new increased capital, Rs. 6,00,000 be carried to the building and machinery accounts, and that the debts of the Company for the said two accounts be paid thereout, the balance if any being used in the purchase of machinery.
4. That out of the balance of Rs. 1,50,000, Rs. 1,00,000 be expended in purchasing additional machinery for the Company's mill, and that Rs. 50,000 be regarded as circulating capital.
By order,
BALVANTRAO TRIPURASHANKER,
Secretary.
Company's registered office, Surat, 29th July, 1886.

SOUTHALL'S
"AQUARIUM" SEA SALT FOR
SEA WATER BATHS.
Per tin, Re. 1.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SOUTHALL'S
LAXATIVE VICHY POWDER.
A gentle purgative for the cure of
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,
And all forms of
INTESTINAL DERANGEMENT.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUTHALL'S
LAXATIVE
SENNA
JUJUBES,
Agreeable, effective and convenient,
For CHILDREN and LADIES.
Per bottle, ans. 14.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUTHALL'S
LAXATIVE LIVER PILLS
OF
CASCARA SAGRADA AND MAY APPLE,
Best and safest Laxative in the treatment of LIVER disorders, habitual CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHES, and all BILIOUS affections.
Per bottle, ans. 12.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KUSU-NO-KI OIL,
OR
JAPANESE OIL OF CAMPHOR.
AN External Application for RHEUMATISM, affections of the MEISCLES and NERVES, SPRAINS &c.
An efficient and agreeable DISINFECTANT.
A SOLVENT of RESINS.
PAPER is rendered WATERPROOF.
Per bottle, ans. 6 and ans. 12.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY & POONA.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Re. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

BOARD AND SUPERVISION OF STUDIES.
THE Rev. J. E. DOBSON, U.P. Minister, is prepared to receive Boarders in Edinburgh, boys or young gentlemen sent home from abroad to attend School or College, to direct their Studies, supervise home preparation, and carefully attend to their moral and religious training.
A thoroughly comfortable home offerred.
References exchanged.
1 India Buildings, Victoria Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, or to the Rev. JAMES SHEPHERD, M.D.,
Mission House, Udaipur, Rajputana.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TOILET SETS for the Washing Table in the latest designs Rs. 12; also cheap sets Rs. 4-8. Crockery, Glassware, Electroplated-ware, Cutlery, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO-DAY at BENNETT'S, Fast Showey High Class C. B., PONY will be sold cheap.

A FEW STEADY MEN can have CHEAP BOARD and LODGING at No. 17, Sassoon Buildings, Fort.

GERMAN LESSONS given by an experienced German gentleman. Apply A. B. C., care of this paper.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Superibaug Road. For particulars apply to PAVRI and RAGHUNATH, Architects. No. 28, Meadow-street.

THE SALE of Mr. F. EDGELOW'S valuable furniture, piano by Collard and Collard, Tricycle &c at No, 40, Marine Lines, at 1 P.M.

ICES, ICES, Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had only at the Vienna Confectionery. Who likes to have a good Mocha coffee? Please try at the Vienna Confectionery *2, Church-gate Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st September 1886, a Large Commodious and Newly-Built substantial GODOWN, admeasuring 930 square yards on the Elphinstone Estate (Baroda Street) close to PRINCE'S DOCK, now in the occupation of Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co. For terms apply to Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGING.—Nice, clean airy rooms, Terms moderate. Mrs. UNGWAR, No. 35, Meadow Street, Top Floor.

ANTIPYRIN, fresh supply to hand. Apply to BRANDENBURG & Co., 28, Bombay Green.

COMPOUNDER WANTED, must be thoroughly reliable. Apply TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

KEROSINE OIL, 150° Test Rs. 5 and 125° Test Rs. 4, for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CLEARANCE SALE of SWISS CIGARS, at reduced prices. From Re. 1 per box.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

A EURASIAN LADY, offers her services as a Teacher in English and Music. Any reference required. Apply to "D. F. M.," care of this paper. Terms moderate.

OUR OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS are now replete with a new and fashionable Stock at moderate prices.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

LOOSE SEEDS, Garden Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, of superior manufacture. Illustrated price lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Frere Fletcher School, an ASSISTANT RESIDENT MISTRESS; for particulars, apply to Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Marine Lines.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

DRESS-MAKER.—A permanent situation and liberal salary awaits a really first-class and competent EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKER. Apply with copies of references.—DIRECTOR.

PLUSH LADIES' COMPANIONS of different sizes; also Cushions and Slippers worked in beautiful and artistic designs. Prices moderate.—At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING.—Advertisement Blocks Engraved and Stereotyped—also Crests' Monograms, and Mottoes Engraved on Watches, Rings, &c.—H. A. Geyer and Co., Bombay.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS :—Paints in 15 colors (28 lbs. kegs) received direct from Manufacturers. For prices, apply to LEATHES and Co., Commercial Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.—Orders registered by the undersigned, who receive regular shipments. For particulars apply to Godown-keeper, Wm. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS we have opened a stall at the Crawford Market for the sale of our different kinds of Flour, Horse-food, Bran, &c., at cash rates.—BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Railway and Contractors' Plant, Locomotive Portable Engines, Stone Crushers, Tip Wagons, Rails, &c., as used by Messrs. Thomas Nowell and Co., in the construction of the Ceylon Railway. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Mody Bay.

RAIN! RAIN!! WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay,

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

JUST RECEIVED, fashionable Scotch and Angola Tweeds, Blue-Black Serge and Diagonals, for a sack Coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. Tailoring Branch under a 1st class cutter. Accurate fit guaranteed. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Corner of Meadows and Hummum Streets.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
15, FORBES STREET.
On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room in Forbes Street, at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned—
3 cases Maccrone.
SALE OF WHISKY.
On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 2 p.m., an account and at the risk of whom it may concern:
20 cases Whisky by Thomas and Cameron.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 31st July 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.
SALE of Building materials (Bungalow No. 18) at Nesbit Road, Byculla, for removal.
Under instructions from the purchaser, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the building materials, for removal, of the Bungalow No 18, consisting of number of doors, windows, posts, plates, purlin, planks, ladder, joists, beams, tiles, walls, stone-slabs, plinth, &c., &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 31st July, 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new Illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co, Calcutta.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,
PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,
Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.
PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

BEER.

WE have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.
In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints do.	„ 24-0.	„ 24-0.	„ 228

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

HIRE
OF
PIANOFORTES
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS
OF
PIANOFORTES.
TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.
CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.
Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.
NEW CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY POST-FREE.
S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.
Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.
All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.
NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs.	Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.				
Gentn.'s Albert	110	to 220	12	to 18
* Lady's „	75	to 120	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	90	to 230	10	to 20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	95	to 185	8	to 16
CLOSE CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 200	10	to 18
* Lady's „	50	to 110	8	to 12
TWISTED CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	120	to 180	14	to 20
PRINCE OF WALES.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 190	10	to 16
* Lady's „	90	to 170	8	to 12
EGYPTIAN.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 150	8	to 12
BRAZILIAN.				
* Lady's Albert	95	to 200	.....	
„ Victoria	125	to 500	12	to 18
„ Guard	150	to 300	.....	
SCALE.				
* Lady's Albert	80	to 150	.....	
„ Victoria	120	to 200	12	to 18
„ Guard	160	to 300	.....	

	Gold. Rs.	Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
WOVE.				
* Lady's Albert	70	to 130	9	to 18
„ Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
„ Guard	150	to 280	.....	
FETTER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 200	10	to 18
CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 175	16	to 24
FLAT RINGS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 140	8	to 13
* Lady's „	60	to 90	8	to 12
„ Victoria	85	to 100	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
* Lady's Albert	70	to 130	8	to 16
„ Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
LAPPED BELCHER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 100	.....	
*Lady's „	90	to 60	8	
ARTHUR.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 150	.....	
*Lady's „	50	to 100	.....	
„ Victoria	70	to 125	.....	
„ Guard	175	to 900	.....	

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRIZE COMMITTEE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA,
ON 9TH AUGUST AND FOLLOWING DAYS
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
PRIZE PROPERTY FROM MANDALAY,
COMPRISING
MASSIVE GOLD BATHING TUBS, GOLD VASES,
GOLD BASINS, GOLD HOOKAS, &c., &c.,
SOLID SILVER BOWLS, BOXES, COOKING UTENSILS, &c.,
JEWELLED WATCHES, CHAINS, FANS, &c., &c.
AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF CONSUL, CONSTANTINOPLE.
A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF JEWELLERY
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF AN INDIAN NOBLEMAN,
COMPRISING
PEARLS, EMERALDS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
NUTHS, NECKLACES, BANGLES, BAJOOS, &c., &c.
Catalogues, for which names should be registered at once will be forwarded post free on application.
ORDERS TO PURCHASE, REGISTERED GRATIS,
HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.
SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses :—

		Net Cash. Rs.	as.
*POMMERY and GRENO—			
Extra Sec	per case	Rs. 63	0
*WACHTER Co.—			
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry	„	„ 58	4
PERINET and FILS—			
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	„	„ 56	8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—			
Dry Monopole	„	„ 60	0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—			
Extra Dry, our own shipping	„	„ 53	8
MOET and CHANDON—			
Brut Impérial, very dry	„	„ 54	0
Extra Superior	„	„ 52	0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	„	„ 48	0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—			
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	„	„ 34	8
*JEAN SIBADEY—			
Carte Blanche	„	„ 34	8
*SAUMUR—			
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	„	„ 26	12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
MR. GEORGE COMBER has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firms here, in Liverpool, and in Bombay.
LYON, LORD & Co.
Manchester, 30th June, 1886.

HARRISON CARTER'S world-renowned FLOUR ROLLER MILLING PLANT and DISINTEGRATORS.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.
C. B. PARKINSON,
28, Apollo Street,
Bombay.
From whom Estimates, Plans, and all particulars can be obtained.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet d'a., Boring Machine. Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Heeds and Heads, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

J. D. KATELEE.
GRADUATE, MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, formerly Superintendent, Gardens and Estates of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandy, and late of the Port Canning Land Improvement Co., &c.
Gardens superintended, kept in order, and re-arranged on approved principles. Fresh seeds and rare ornamental plants supplied. Students trained in Botany and Gardening with practical instructions. Business in every department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Arboriculture. Charges moderate.
48, Meadow Street Bombay.

THE BERARS OIL MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.
AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company, held on 14th instant, it was resolved that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 25 per share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 31st July, 1886, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after 31st July, 1886.
By order of the Board,
BANAJEE KATREAK & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay 19, Church Gate Street, 15th July, 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on 2nd August 1886, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon, for contracts for the supply of Hay during the Calendar year 1887.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above offices.

Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nussirabad, Neemuch, Karachi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Asirgarh, Deesa for Abu and Abu Road Station, Deolalee	Under classes B. D. & F. of Schedule No. I.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 29th June 1886.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,
FROM finest selected and thoroughle MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs.	as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1	8
Dawsons Prime, wich straw	1	10
Dawsons Muster	1	8
Havanahs, No. 1	1	12
Havanahs, No. 2	1	8
Beehives	1	12
Imitation Q. Devil	1	6

N. C. DALAL,
6 CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PILSENER BIER.
FRUSCHOPPEN.
SPECIEL FUR DAS AUSLAND GEBRAUT.
In cases of 3 dozen Quarts, or 6 dozen Pints.
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 5 4 Cash.
Do. Pints ..... „ 3 12 „
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, nearly opposite to the Victoria Garden, a RESIDENCE suitable for an Eurasian or Jewish family. Rent Rs. 60. The place is also well adapted for a small Boarding House. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, G. I. P. R. Vols Victoria Gardens, 5- 45 p.m.
Entertainment, Sassoon Institute, 9 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Dago entered the dock on the 30th inst. The s.s. Peshwa left the dock on the 29th instant, and the Kangra and Deccan on the 30th.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Chundria Succaram, a Hindoo lad, aged 12 years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pair of shoes, valued Rs. 2, the property of Balia Dhondoo, a cloth hawker, from his house at Kandawady on Tuesday evening last. The accused was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

THE ORIENTAL DEBATING SOCIETY.—A lecture in connection with the second anniversary of this Society will be delivered to-morrow by Mr. Chintaman Vinayek Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., on the "Rulers and the Ruled of Past and Present," in Mulji Jetha's Kapad Bazaar Hall, in Shaik Memon Street, near Vithalwady, at 7-30 p.m. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited.

LOST PROPERTY.—Purshotum Kalidass, living in Champa Lane, reported to the police that on the evening of the 28th instant, whilst out on the Chowpatty Sea Face, he dropped from his pocket a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs 325.—Simon Silberman, living at Bapty Lane, reported that he dropped a purse from his pocket, containing Rs. 55 in currency notes, and a cheque for 500 francs on the French Bank at Calcutta, some time during Wednesday night, while driving about the city with a friend in a hack victoria.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Muggan Coorjee, aged 22 years, a servant to a cloth merchant, who lived on the second story of a house in Old Hanooman Lane. At about 11 o'clock on Thursday night, while going to the bath-room, he overbalanced and fell on the stone pavement between the houses, and sustained fatal injuries. He was removed in an unconscious state to the hospital, where he died from its effects yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens at 5-45 p.m. to-day (weather permitting) :—

March	Old Memories	Edward Newton.
Overture	Im Italienischen	Schubert.
Valse	Bondinette	W. V. Scholes.
Grand Fantasia	The Jacobite	G. Gassner.
Quadrille	Rosalinda	E. Smith.
Song	Gleams of Sunshine	Ernst Villiers.
Galop	Von haus zu haus	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FANCIER OF OTHER PEOPLE'S GOODS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Rama Rowjee, a Hindoo lad of 18, was charged by Inspector Guider before Mr. Webb in three cases of theft. The accused, it appeared, was in the habit of knocking about picking up anything he took a fancy to. He would not work, and during the absence of residents of houses in the native town, used to steal their turbans, clothes, and umbrellas. He was seen two days ago taking an umbrella, and on the matter being reported to the police, other similar thefts were discovered. Pleading guilty to the charges, and admitting three previous convictions, his Worship sentenced him to 12 months' hard labor in the House of Correction.

PERSONATING A POLICE OFFICER.—Mulloo Dhurma was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having, on the 27th instant, pretended to hold the office of a public servant, viz., a police constable, and under color of such office attempted to extort money from a Mahomedan woman, named Habibee, living at Girgaum. He went to her house with a young man named Cassum, her nephew, and another Mahomedan, and represented to her that he was a police sepoy sent in charge of Cassum to recover a sum of Rs. 30, being the amount of a fine levied against him for an assault, or that Cassum would have to suffer imprisonment. The complainant doubting his statement declined to pay the sum, and referred him to Cassum's mother. The accused on admitting ten previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FOOTBALL.—The second contest between the Byculla and the Y. M. C. A. teams came off last Thursday evening, when, after an exciting game, the Byculla won by one try. The ground was as good as could be expected, but a slight shower of rain just before the commencement of the game prevented a good number from making their appearance on the ground. The kick-off was given by Rhenius, of the Byculla Club. In the first half nothing of importance was achieved by the Byculla, except a few good runs made by Mackeson, Cochrane, Reed, Chitts, and De Cunha, while the Y. M. C. A. secured one goal and one forced touch-down. Half time was called at 6-15. After a short cessation play was resumed, when everything was in favour of the Byculla. Smith made a splendid run for the latter. He secured a touch down, and Rhenius made an abortive attempt to secure a goal. After this the Byculla played with great spirit and brought the ball in close proximity of the Y. M. C. A. goal, a forced touch down being the result. The ball was again kicked by one of the Y. M. C. A. players, and both parties exerted their utmost to prevent the ball from coming within the bounds of their goal. For a time the ball was kept in the centre of the field, but it was not doomed to stay there long, as Chitts secured it and made a touch down. Hopkins kicked successfully for goal amid the applause of the Byculla team.

THE INDIAN FLOUR MILL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE adjourned ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Flour Mill and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Friday at its registered office, 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Mr. Michael R. de Quadros in the chair. The secretary read the notice convening the meeting and then the chairman read the directors' report as follows :—This Company was registered on the 4th day of November 1885-1886, with a nominal capital of five lakhs of rupees, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, and immediately thereafter an application was made to his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda for the grant of a piece of land for the erection of a flour and oil mill at Baroda, worked by steam power and on modern principles, and for the exemption of taxes and duties on all machinery and other articles imported by the Company, and his Highness with the usual philanthropy and liberality which characterizes this enlightened Prince, who is always ready to encourage all agricultural and industrial concerns tendering to benefit his subjects and ameliorate the condition of his extensive dominions, readily granted our prayer. A site has been selected, and it is intended to forthwith commence erecting a factory in Baroda, and another in Bombay. The directors are at present in treaty with Collett and Company, Limited, for the purchase of its newly erected flour mill at Bombay, and if the negotiations be successfully carried out, the directors will be in a position to begin working it by the 1st September next. A call of Rs. 100 per share was made on the 28th April last, and another of Rs. 150 has been made this month, which will be followed by a third and final one in September next, should the offer of the directors for the purchase of Collett and Company's Flour Mill be finally accepted. It must be observed that the said Company is selling its property simply because it has no capital to go on with and has run into debt. The directors hope soon to bring up the subscribed capital to one lakh of rupees, a sum considered sufficient for all present requirements. In the event of the remaining nominal capital of the Company being taken up, your directors would very much like to start at or near Baroda a small cotton mill with all latest improvements for spinning the lower counts of yarn like the Leopold Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited of Bombay which pays well, and the shares of which are at a premium of more than 50 per cent. This can be done for about four lakhs of rupees, and your directors strongly recommend the project for the consideration of present shareholders and other capitalists. This first or statutory meeting has been convened at so early a period only to meet the requirements of the Indian Companies' Act, and also to give shareholders an idea of what has been and is proposed to be done. In addition to the adoption of this report the only other business to be transacted at this meeting is the election of an auditor for the current year.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously :—

1. That the report of the directors, now read, be and is hereby adopted.

2. That Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat be appointed auditor of the Company for the current year, and that his remuneration be Rs. 100.

The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

As a Beverage.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

As a Lotion.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, prickly-heat, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

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ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas considered a reference in the case of the Empress *vs.* Yelli Madiwalapa. The accused was in June last tried before Mr. Fulton, Acting Sessions Judge of Belgaum, and a jury, on a charge of attempting to murder her husband by the administration of poison in his food; and thereby causing hurt to him. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but the Sessions Judge, refusing to accept the verdict, referred the case for the order of the High Court. The Hon. Mr. Mandlik appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case were peculiar. The evidence showed that, on the evening of the 22nd March last, shortly after the accused's husband had eaten his supper, he began to complain of burning in the stomach and vomited. A suspicion at once arose that he was poisoned, and the patel set a watchman over the house to guard some grains of cooked rice lying in various places inside the room. The same night the accused confessed to her mother that she had poisoned her husband, who died the next morning. The report of the Chemical Anayser to Government showed that in the cooked rice was some greenish substance which turned out to be arsenite of copper. The accused was committed by the magistrate on a charge of murder, but at the Sessions trial the Civil Surgeon expressed a most decided opinion that the deceased did not die from arsenical poisoning. His reason for this opinion appeared to Mr. Fulton to be valid. The deceased appeared only to have vomited once on the night or the 22nd, and to have been nearly well the next day. Possibly the Session Judge remarked the deceased's death might have been occasioned by the poison in some indirect way. At his suggestion, therefore, the public prosecutor withdrew the charge of murder, and substituted that of attempted murder. The Judge though it was proved beyond question that the deceased had been poisoned either with arsenic or arsenite of copper, and he saw no reason for doubting the guilt of the accused. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, which the Session Judge thought was wrong. He should certainly have convicted the accused had he been trying the case with assessors; and he accordingly sent up the case for the orders of the High Court.

Their Lordships, having considered all the circumstances of the case, agreed with the verdict of the jury in thinking that the accused could not properly be convicted of the offence, and directed her acquittal and discharge.

MURDER OF A MISTRESS.

MR. JUSTICE WEST and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas considered at the High Court yesterday an appeal from a decision of Mr. Aston, Acting Session Judge of Ahmedabad, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Mitha Nahna. The prisoner was in June last tried before Mr. Aston and a jury on a charge of murdering his mistress. The jury found the charge of murder proved, but considered that the accused killed without premeditation, and recommended him to mercy.

The evidence in the case showed that the accused, a potter of Dholera, on the 15th May last, inflicted blows upon a Kolee woman named Kuton, his kept mistress, with an iron pestle on her left temple, which broke the skull; and stabs with a knife which caused an incised wound in the throat severing the jugular veins. The Session Judge specially pointed out to the jury that the prosecution had produced two-eye witnesses, the deceased's own children, a boy and a girl, who saw the injuries inflicted by the accused. In the course of an enquiry held the sameday, the accused made a confession in detail, stating that he had words in the morning with Kutton about her refusing to wash his clothes; and that, after breakfast, he killed her as she lay asleep, by inflicting with an iron pestle and knife the injuries to her head and throat. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but considering that the offence was not premeditated, recommended the accused to mercy. The Session Judge, taking the recommendation into consideration, sentenced the accused to transportation for life. He observed, however, that the jury had taken a very lenient view of the amount of provocation the accused had received and the degree of deliberation with which the crime was committed. He thought it better to give effect to the recommendation to mercy, and thus encourage juries to bring in honest verdicts. Until the jury system was better understood and juries became more experienced, a too critical examination of the grounds of recommendation to mercy was likely to bring the jury system into disrepute by encouraging jurors, notoriously reluctant to convict on capital charges, to snatch at excuses for discovering extenuating circumstances to reduce the crime to one not capital, instead of bringing in an honest verdict.

Their Lordships saw nothing in the circumstances of the case to interfere with the conviction or the sentence, and therefore rejected the appeal.

DISSENSIONS IN THE BENI-ISRAELITE COMMUNITY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the hearing of the suit brought by the Advocate-General, at the relation of several members of the Beni-Israelite community, against David Haim Devakar and two others, was resumed before Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Macpherson and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defendants.

The chief defendant, David Haim Devakar, was further cross-examined by Mr. Telang. He said among other things: I do not know whether I or Joseph wrote the programme of the procession after the reconciliation. It was paid for by the *gubbay* after reconciliation. The crier distributed the programmes. After the presentation of the address, I spoke to the meeting so as to be heard. I cannot say that the people at the meeting were quiet. I kept the address for a day or two. It did not go from my hands into the hands of the second defendant. I swear it was not handed to the second defendant. A day or two afterwards, Joseph came for the address while I was alone, and I gave it him. Nothing was said at the meeting about decorating the address, nor was anything said about signing it. The address was approved unanimously. Nobody spoke against it. It was determined on suddenly. There was no regular meeting of the *panch* to consider it. It had been prepared by other members. I may have written it at their dictation. I got a copy of the address made; and I took it with me to Poona, not from a suspicion of the managers, but because I wanted to see if it was correct. The draft trust deed was prepared in accordance with my instructions. The recitals in the deed are not incorrect. I introduced the recital, because I thought it was justided by the resolution. I was not a plaintiff in the other suit, because I was not in Bombay at the time. Some of the plaintiffs in the other suit were men of means. I did not manage the suit while I was here. I had promised to pay part of the expenses of that suit. There was no receipt given by the *gubbay* for the money spent. The vouchers are in my possession. It is not necessary for the nuccadam to be punctual in the payment of dues. For many years there have been arrears against me; I do not exactly know how much is due to the synagogue; about Rs. 100. I cannot recollect how much I paid in the last six years. Demands were made upon me. I wrote back once, pleading poverty and claiming a set-off for writing correspondence on behalf of the synagogue. I had nothing about the meeting of the 26th October 1884. My objection to that meeting was that I did not give my consent, and I did not get any invitations. If I had gone I should not have taken any part in the meeting. Business can be done without giving specific notice. Giving notice of business is the custom. On the 27th I gave notice by giving a slip to the third defendant that the proceedings of the previous meeting should be cancelled. I did not know what was going to happen on the 28th. I gave directions to close the door of the prayer-hall.

Mr. Telang: Why did you order the doors of the prayer-hall to be closed?

Witness: Because the meeting was called without my orders.

Mr. Telang: I tell you I consider it a very serious step. Do you not think so?

Witness: Yes. But I did so by order of the *jumat*.

Mr. Telang: Show me the resolution which authorised you to do so.

Witness (after referring to some documents): There is no express resolution.

Mr. Telang: I thought you would say so. There is no express resolution.

Witness: It says that steps should be taken to prevent the meeting from being held.

Mr. Telang: Then, if it was thought advisable to close the doors of the prayer-hall against members of the community, why was it not so stated in the resolution?

Witness: It did not strike me at the time to do so. I remember making an apology to the *panch* meeting for the invitation to Ezekiel. I gave the form of the invitation.

Mr. Telang: You gave the apology to a meeting of the *jumat*, not *panch* only

Witness: Yes. May be. I got no information whatever as to what was done on the 28th. I enquired of some persons, but they said they were not present on occasion. Soon after the separation of Ezekiel, Mr. Gubbay, of Messrs. Sassoon and Company, interceded to quiet the quarrels in our community. A small number of persons voted for me at the meeting of the community held last Sunday because they were afraid of the *gubbay*, even although the case is still before the Court.

The witness was re-examined by Mr. Dhairyavan, and the Court adjourned.

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SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Farran, the suit brought by the Gelert Steam-ship Company, to recover Rs. 25,000 damages for demurrage against the owners of the ship County of Caithness was heard. The detention of the steamer arises from the County of Caithness whilst proceeding to leave the harbour, striking the Gelert amidships on the starboard side as she was lying off Mody Bay on the 22nd inst. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants. Captain Scrivenor, of the P. and O. steamer Hydaspes, and Captain Sleighholme, of the ship Chersonese, sat with the judge as nautical assessors.

Mr. Macpherson, in laying the facts before the nautical assessors, informed them that in the course of the departmental enquiry by Captain Morland, the Port Officer, a noteworthy point was that when Mr. Mathews, the pilot, was asked if there was not danger in taking a ship to sea on such an afternoon, he replied that there was not more risk than usual, and that the captain gave him directions. The pilot on that occasion added that the order to let go the starboard anchor was not immediately obeyed. It was stated that this order was not carried out for three minutes, an enormously long time in a matter of this kind, which ought not to have occupied more than fifteen or twenty seconds. Had that anchor been let go with promptitude it would have pulled up the vessel and averted the collision. The learned counsel asked the assessors to bear in mind that the County of Caithness was a vessel of 1,700 tons, and he submitted that 24 hands, all told, including steward and cabin boy, was not an adequate equipment.

Mr. Washington Gillespie, chief mate of the s. s. Gelert, who was the first witness, said: On the afternoon of the 22nd the steamer was lying at anchor in Mody Bay, her head pointing north-west. Several vessels were moored round us. The County of Caithness was on our starboard bow, both vessels pointing to Cross Island. Our captain (Captain Winter) was on shore. My attention was attracted to the Caithness by the pilot shouting out an order, "Avast heaving," and I noticed they were heaving the port chain by the steam winch about the centre of the ship. The pilot was on the forecastle, and he had to repeat his order four or five times before it was obeyed. I saw no one between the forecastle and the winch to pass the word. It was so quiet at the time, and the port anchor was nearly a trip. I saw the chief officer run down from the forescastle head, and the pilot, who was left alone, sang out, "Let go the starboard anchor." The Caithness had started coming astern, but the anchor was not let go for three minutes afterwards. Before beginning to move the Caithness was about two hundred feet from the steamer's bow. The order to let go the anchor ought to have been obeyed at once; three minutes was much too long. The Caithness continued to go sternwards and struck the Gelert, the port quarter of the ship striking us amidships. As she came towards us, I noticed her rudder was hard a starboard. I was on the bridge of the Gelert all the time. Had the starboard anchor been dropped promptly the collision might have been avoided, or had the helm been hard aport, instead of astarboard, the vessels would not have collided. The captain of the Caithness first ran on to the poop as she was striking the steamer for the third time. The crew of the Gelert brought fenders and placed them between the two vessels, but no order was given to the men of the Caithness to do so, and no fenders were brought. The captain of the Caithness said to me, "A nice mess we have made" and then went aft. Only one man was at the wheel on board the Caithness. Soon after the collision the steward lent a hand to the man at the wheel to port the helm. I saw it move to port as the ship struck us the last time, but up to that time the rudder was astarboard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: We were coiling our ropes on board the steamer, and paid no attention to the Caithness until we heard the pilot shouting. The Caithness is a four-master about 370 feet long. The wind was westerly, it was raining at the time, and was pretty well all one squall that day.

Mr. Lang: How it is you stated to Captain Morland "I did not take any particular notice of the Caithness until I saw her coming towards us"? Is that correct?

Witness: Yes. There was an interval of five minutes between the Caithness moving towards us and the collision. I was asked before Captain Morland as to the yards and sails. These I had not noticed, but I did notice the rudder as she was starting astern. Mr. Keyser, probationary pilot, was on the Caithness, but I only saw him walking aft along the main deck. The captain, whom I told the collision was due to neglect on the part of the crew of the Caithness, instructed Mr. Nicholson, the solicitor, I reported everything to the captain the same evening. The entry in my long runs: "About 3-45 p.m. blowing fresh from west. The ship Caithness struck us amidships starboard side with great force, whilst still going astern struck us several more times. Damage done as far as can be ascertained at present" (particulars not read). "Went on board and reported to captain of the said ship."

Mr. Lang: You have said the captain of the Caithness said, "A pretty mess we have made," will you swear he did not say "A pretty mess we are in."

Witness: It was something like that.

Re-examined: When on the board the Caithness I asked the captain if he was going to sail that afternoon. He said "Yes." I told him he had done serious damage. He replied that he was very sorry, but having a compulsory pilot on board he did not recognise any claim. Had we opened out our engines a little more we would still have occurred, and we should have been struck in the weakest part, being empty, viz., on the fore side of the ship. I have held my present certificate—a master's—for nine years.

William Hammond, second officer of the Gelert, said: The first thing that called my attention to the Caithness was the order to fetch the fenders. She was then coming down the starboard side. I was abaft the bridge, and I noticed the rudder was to starboard, Charles Christiansen, one of the seamen, drawing my attention to it.

By Mr. Lang: Christiansen said to me, when we noticed the rudder "If the d— fool does not shift his helm, she will be into us." (Laughter.) The Caithness was then fifty feet away.

William Bella, boatswain on the Gelert, was the next witness. The first thing I heard was the pilot on the forecastle of the Caithness singing out "Let go the anchor." I was on the fore deck, and I noticed the order was not sharply carried out. I saw the anchor go about two minutes afterwards. I went on the bridge with the fenders, in consequence of the chief officer's orders. We had time to place the fenders, and the Caithness then struck us. She struck us amidships with more of the port quarter than actually stern foremost. I first saw the captain of the Caithness when she struck us the second time. He was coming from his cabin up the companion in the forepart of the poop. The first thing he said as he saw the damage that was done was, "This is a nice mess, too." He ordered the steward aaft to the wheel, where the steward stood by for a minute, and then helped to put the helm to port by the captain's directions.

Mr. Lang: How do you know this man was the steward?

Witness: Well he had a "hapron" on, Sir, and came from the cabin (laughter). The Caithness bumped about five times in about four minutes and then went clear astern.

John Johnson, a native of the Netherlands, and seaman on board the Gelert, deposed: I took notice of the Caithness when I heard the pilot calling out for the anchor to be let go. Two or three minutes afterwards the anchor was let go. The Caithness immediately afterwards struck us between the two boats on the bridge.

Mr. R. C. Dixon, Marine Surveyor, said: I have had over twelve years' experience at sea, five of which were in sailing ships. I have seen a sketch of the relative positions of the vessels previous to the collision.

Mr. Macpherson: Suppose the Caithness to be going sternwards in the direction of the Gelert, if the Caithness' rudder is starboard, would that render a collision more or less likely than if it was aport, the tide being at the time an hour after flood.

Witness: If the Caithness had sternway the fact of having her helm hard astarboard would cant her stern to port, which would be in the direction of the Gelert.

Q.—On a squally day in the south-west monsoon should a sailing vessel leaving port have its anchors ready to let go?

A.—She should certainly have one anchor ready in this instance until she was under weigh. An order given by the pilot to let go the anchor should be obeyed within fifteen seconds. If a man was stationed there, the anchor would go immediately the lever was raised. The operation would then take a little longer than pulling the trigger of a gun if all is in working order.

Q.—Would two or three minutes be a serious delay in avoiding a collision?

A.—It would make a very great difference. The rudder should have been aport, but it was wrong to rely on the rudder alone, the anchors should have been the principal things to rely upon the moment the control of the vessel was lost.

Captain Kenneth Macaulay, acting Surveyor to Lloyd's in Bombay, stated: I served the British India Steam Navigation Company for ten or eleven years, and have for the last eighteen months been practising as a marine surveyor. I had twenty-four years at sea, and sailed in square-rigged sailing vessels for eleven years. I surveyed the Gelert on the 24th and found her not very seriously damaged. Taking the position of the ships as shown in the sketch to be correct, and the Caithness to have stern way on from the wind, her helm ought to have been slightly to port. The letting go of an anchor ought to be almost instantaneous. It is merely the raising a lever or the blow from a hammer according to the principle on which it is worked. It is always the rule on board a sailing ship that some one stands by to attend to the anchor when leaving port.

Charles Christiansen, seaman on board the Gelert, gave corroborative evidence as to the position of the ship's rudder. Witness said "If the fool does not shift his rudder he will be into us."

Mr. Macpherson: You will observe that he omits the epithet, my Lord. (A laugh.)

The plaintiffs' case closed here.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the judge and assessors, on behalf of the defendants, said the question was whether the accident was the result of any fault or negligence on the part of the pilot, the captain, or the crew. If the accident was not due to the negligence of any of these, then the plaintiffs were not entitled to damages. The pilot himself admitted that he was in entire charge of the vessel; but said that, by reason of a sudden heavy squall, over which he had no control, the accident occurred. There was nothing very unusual in the weather on the day in question except that there was the ordinary monsoon weather. The County of Kinross, which belonged to the same owners as the Gelert, had proceeded to sea only a short time before on the same day,—there being the ordinary squally monsoon weather. The suggestion made by the plaintiffs' counsel that the pilot ought not to have proceeded to sea without the tide was not worthy of consideration. It was unusual except in the case of steamers belonging to the P. and O Company that steamers were towed out by the tide. But that, however, was a question which the pilot had to decide. The pilot had to take the ship out to sea; and if it was desirable that the tide was to be employed at all, he would have done so. The ship was placed in charge of the pilot at an early hour in the morning. At 12-30 p.m., he allowed the men to go to dinner; and at 2-45 p.m., when the tide turned, he was preparing to proceed to sea. After the orders given by the pilot had been carried out, at about 4 o'clock, he got the port anchor at trip. The helm had been hard aport for a considerable time before, and while the pilot was proceeding to go out north round the shipping, a heavy squall from the north-west struck the ship almost in front and took her in the direction of the Gelert. The learned counsel thought that the assessors would probably be of opinion that it was impossible in any view which way the rudder was, whether at starboard or at port. The distance between the two vessels was so small that it did not make much difference. The pilot seeing that the ship had sterm way on he first gave the order to veer away port chain, which was immediately done. But when he saw that it did not stop the ship he gave orders to let go the starboard anchor, which was done in a moment. The mate hearing the order, ran forward as hard as he could, and seizing the hammer out of the hand of the carpenter, who was on the forecastle, did the needful. The story told by the plaintiffs' witnesses that two or three minutes elapsed between the time the order for lowering the anchor was given and the time the anchor was lowered, was an entire fabrication, and was based upon a misconception of what the pilot said before Captain Morland, who had held an enquiry into the matter. This was a point on which the plaintiffs relied, thereby endeavouring to show negligence on the part of the crew. They alleged that there was no one near the starboard anchor, but if there was no one posted there, it was the fault of the pilot who was in sole charge of the vessel. The pilot who would give his own story in the witness-box, did not attempt to shift the responsibility upon the crew. He could hardly be held responsible for the accident, which was due to the sudden change in the direction of the wind, when the anchor was just at trip, catching the ship and sending her back in the direction of the Gelert. At any rate, so far as the defendants were concerned, they were merely carrying out the orders of the pilot, in whose charge the ship then was. Mr. Lang commented upon the evidence for the plaintiffs and referred to several English cases.

Mr. H. P. Mathews, certified pilot of the Bombay Port Trust, had been such for the last six years. On the 22nd, on taking charge of the County of Caithness, his first order was to heave up the starboard anchor. They then hove in up to 30 fathoms on the port chain by means of the steam winch. The weather was the usual monsoon weather, a little squally. He did not think there was the slightest risk in taking out the Caithness. The County of Kinross had gone out shortly before. There was high tide about 2-45 p.m., when he gave orders. The captain came on board about 2-30 p.m., and the mate had carried out the witness's orders. The head of the Caithness was N.-N.-W. about this time, and the Gelert was about N.-W. about 200 feet distance. Witness intended to go north and wear round outside of the shipping and sail up the harbour. About 3-30 p.m., witness ordered the helm hard aport; and he had no reason whatever to think that his order was not carried out. Just as they got the anchor at trip, a heavy squall from the north-west caught the vessel. The squall was accompanied with heavy rain. The effect was to take the vessel aback upon the Gelert. Witness gave orders to veer away the chain on the port anchors. The order was at once carried out. He then gave the order to let go the starboard anchor. This order was also carried out as soon as possible. There was no delay whatever on the part of any body in carrying out witness's orders. He was all the time on the forecastle close to the anchors. The carpenter was underneath the forecastle standing by the windlass.

At this stage the Court adjourned until to-day Saturday).

ARMY INSTRUCTION.

THE Commander-in-Chief has had under consideration the reports by general and commanding officers on the squadron and company training carried out during last cold season under the instructions contained in G. O. C. C. dated 16th September 1885: and has recorded the following orders:—

The course of training was much interferred with by the Camp of Exercise, but the results obtained were on the whole very satisfactory and the general and regimental officers of the army agree in reporting the system to be beneficial to the troops and conductive to their practical efficiency for war.

The course of training will be carried out during the cold season of 1886-87 under the following rules and commanding officers will report by 1st March next how far the system has been applied in their respective corps and will add any remarks and suggestions they may think desirable. General officers in forwarding these reports will also state their opinions on the subject. The reports are to reach the Adjutant General's office at Simla not later than the 1st April 1887.

The course of instruction to be limited to three weeks.

It will commence on the 1st October and terminate by the 31st December.

Only one squadron, or one double company will be under instruction at a time.

Every available officer, non-commissioned officer and man will be present with his troop or company and be relieved of all other duties while under instruction.

Men in hospital, &c., who are unable to attend with their troops or companies, will be trained as casuals with another troop or company.

Where the duties will not allow of a squadron or double company being struck off for training with out reducing the number of nights in bed for men of the other troops or companies below three, general officers commanding will make the best arrangements in their power for carrying out the spirit of these regulations.

Each day's work should be carefully prepared previously by squadron commanders, or by the officers superintending the instruction of the double companies, and be explained by them to the native officers and non-commissioned officers.

Each practice in field training will be carried on as far as possible under the conditions of actual warfare.

Explanation will, in all cases, precede practice on the ground, and should form an important part of the instruction.

The hours for instruction, and the time the practices are to extend, will be settled by commanding officers, who will take care that the attention of the men is not unduly taxed. It is obviously important not to make the training a distasteful task to either officers or men.

Blank ammunition should be freely used in practising the more advanced exercises, and in the dismounted service of cavalry.

The course detailed below will be generally adhered to, but commanding officers may make such alterations in it is they may think expedient, taking care that the whole period of instruction is fully utilized in the most practical manner possible. The general principle that each subject must be completely mastered before another is proceeded with should be carefully observed.

At the end of each course the squadron or double company should be put through a searching examination by the officer commanding the regiment to test the practical nature of the knowledge gained.

In the infantry the instruction of the double companies will be under the supervision of the wing commander, assisted by his wing officers but the details and actual work of instruction should be left as far as practicable, in the hands of the company commanders. The same principal will apply to the cavalry.

No written lectures are to be given, as this method of instruction is considered to be unsuited for native soldiers, but the reason for the different tactical movements and formation should be explained on the ground to the native officers and non-commissioned officers, and when practicable to the men.

The squadron and double company training will be discontinued (whether completed or not) after the 1st January, when the training of the regiment as a whole will be proceded with by the commanding officer.

CAVALRY COURSE.

1st Week.

Cavalry Regulations 1885, Part II.
Instruction of the squadron mounted; trumpet and bugle sounds.
Ground scouts and reconnoitring groups.
Dismounted service of every kind.
Elements of defence of posts (sec. V., paras. 1 to 15 "Manual of Elementry Field Engineering 1880), with this should be combined practice in the use of entrenching tools.
Escorts to guns and convoys. Cavalry Regulation 1885, Part IV., and Part V., sec. 7.

2nd Week.

Cavalry Regulation 1885, Part III., secs. 8 and 9.
Preparation for the attack.
Execution of the attack *v.* Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry.
Advanced and rear guards, formation and conduct under all circumstances.
Cavalry Regulations 1885, Part V., sec. 1.
Halts.

3rd Week.

Cavalry Regulations 1885, Part V., secs. 2.
Outposts, march outposts, picquets, vedettes and cossack posts, patrols.
Contract squadron. Reconnoitring formation.
Reconnaissance.

INFANTRY COURSE.

1st Week

The tactical employment of the company in action; movements in battle formation on a road, a plain and in enclosed country; the attack and defence of a position, a defile, and a wood; action against Cavalry and Artillery; an escort to guns and to a convey. Fire discipline; the supply of ammunition.

Explanation of the general principles and distinction between extended order and the attack formation; the bugle sounds and signals to be learnt; the several movements to be practised first in detail, and then in varied ground, the object of each being pointed out.

2nd Week.

Hasty Intrenchments. Organization of working parties and carrying of tools; constructions of shelter trenches and rifle pits; occupation of these by a portion, and attack by remainder, of company ("Field Exercises").

Elements of defence of posts, explained on the ground where facilities exist, comprising improvised obstacles, the principles of the defence of banks, hedges, ditches, and walls (sec. V., paras. 1 to 15 "The Manual of Elementary Field Engineering").

Marches (Part VII, secs. 3 to 9, "Field Exercises") Security and information; the advanced guard, its composition, formation, and conduct, on a road, a plain, entering a village, and approaching a defile; flanking parties; course if attacked (Part VI., sec. I, "Field Exercises").

The rear guard; its formation, object and conduct in advance and retreat (Part VI., sec, 2, "Field Exercises").

Escalading drill where practicable.

3rd Week.

Reconnoitring, its object; ordinary patrols, by day and night, in close and open country; reconnoitring a defile, wood, village, and river; flanking patrols; surprises and ambuscades (Chap. VI., "The Elements of Modern Tactics").

Outposts, general principles; division of company; advanced line of sentries, their posting, orders, visiting, and relief; detached posts; piquets, their object, position, strength, and telling off; patrols; supports; protection of flanks and connection between several units; procedure on attack; preparation of picquet for defence; withdrawal and retreat. Dispositions at night, when understood, to be practised after dark (Part VI. sec. 3, "Field Exercises").

By order of H. E. the Commandrr-in.Chief in India
T. D. BAKER, Major General,
Adjutant General in India.

VISITORS AT THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

a Genl Sir Harry Prendergast, KCB, VC., England.	Mr C Carmichal, Madras.
a Miss Prendergast	do.	Mr Geo Thompson, Guntakal.
a Col Even Smith	do.	Mr Taylor Smith, Glasgow.
a Mr E Handcock	do.	Mr C Allan, Colombo.
a Mr G Handcock	do.	*a* Captain Hodgkinson, Poona.
a Mr W Goodrich	do.	Mr and Mrs E Donner, Poona.
a Major Tyndall	do.	*a* Capt Mullin, Poona.
a Mr S Stanton	do.	*a* Miss Mullin, Do.
a Miss King	do.	*a* Mr Eaton Hall, Calcutta.
a Mr & Mrs Campbell	do.	Col Gurdon, Lahore.
a Lieut F R Falkiner, R H A, Kirkee.	Capt G P Owen, England
a Mr J M Beck, Lahore.	Lieut Creighton Wood, R A, Bolarum.
Mr W J Kilroy, R N. Surj-Maj Kilroy.	Mr E S Byrne, Depy Comptlr Genl, Bombay.
a Mr F Beaman, CS, Baroda.	Mrs Byrne do.
a Maj Denniss, Wiltsh Regt, Peshawar.	Miss Byrne do.
a Capt Winter, Wiltsh Regt, Peshawar.	Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay.
a Maj Nuthall, Manch Regt, Murree.	Col S Penny, R A, Bombay.
a Capt H B Urmsten, with Japanese Officers.	Maj G Hughes, Commst Dept, Bombay.
a Capt Y Fukushima.	Mr L de Fonblanque, Bombay.
a Lieut S Tanouchi.	Mr Schmetto, Bombay.
a Capt Herbert, 17th Lancers, Lucknow.	Mr John Bristed Do.
a Mr P Thursby.	Mr E Minors do.
Mr John Dias, Rajkote.	Mr Thos Wilson do.
a Lt-Col W E Lockhart, R A, Deesa.	Mr R G Webb do.
a M

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

ACCORDING to Reuter, Bar Silver in London yesterday was unchanged at 43⅛d. per oz., but rumour has it that private messages are quoting 42⅞d. However, that may be, Exchange here to-day has apparently ruled on the supposition that the report is correct. So far from the rapidity of the previous fall having produced any tendency to reaction, it only appears to have rendered the market callous to the extent of the decline, a further fall of ⅛d. having taken place to-day without bringing any indication to the surface that operators even look for a pause. On the contrary, buyers of remittance have shown greater anxiety than ever to secure bills in any position, and the Banks simply refuse to quote drawing rates forward, unless they can buy Mercantile Paper for simultaneous cover. One banker, we hear, on being pressed to quote a rate at which he would sell demand for next February, named 1s. 3⅞d., but this was, of course, merely meant as equivalent to a refusal to do business, 1s. 4d. to ⅛ being nearer what the figure should be. At any rate, we have heard of 3 months' Credits for March delivery having been done at 1s. 4 7-16d., which would indicate about that level. Ready rates at the close of business are as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-32d	,,
Do. Three months' sight.....	1s. 4 15-32d	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 4 19-32d	,,
Francs ,, ,, ...	fr.74½	,,

If Silver really is at 42⅞d. per oz., it is equivalent to a trifle over 1s. 4½d., which, as we pointed out yesterday, is still leading Exchange in the decline. And these reduced quotations, moreover, are evidently by no means nominal, this week's shipments being reported at £100,000 for this port and £10,000 for Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull, Fours being quoted at Rs. 96⅜. Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 100⅜. In London 4 per cent. Rupee Paper has declined ⅜ to 67½, and 4½ per cent. ⅛ to 70. Indian Exchange Bank shares were unaltered, except Hongkong and Shanghai, which were £1 lower again.

COTTON continues firm on the Home side. In Liverpool yesterday the closing tone was given as steady, the business being estimated at 10,000 bales, including 500 Surats. Spot quotations were unaltered, but arrivals were 1-64d. dearer, and from New York an advance of 1-16 cent is reported in ready Mid-Uplands and 2 points in Futures. Manchester is quiet, naturally enough in face of the extensive fall in the Eastern Exchanges, which, so far as Bombay goes, is practically suspending all business in imports, but with manufacturers well engaged under previous sales for at least another three months, the raw staple is governed for the moment a good deal by the question of immediate supply, which is exceptionally light.

Locally transactions in the staple to-day have been quite unimportant. For ready Cotton the tone of the market is unquestionably firm, although the local mills are almost the only buyers. For new crops, future delivery, native dealers are keen buyers, especially of Broach, which is nominally quoted at Rs. 221, but without sellers. New Good Bengals for January are quoted at Rs. 165, Omras at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS here have not changed materially in position. The Home advices are remarkably dull, but the decline in Exchange keeps up prices.

FREIGHTS are distinctly firm with quite a large business doing for this period of the season. Three steamers are reported to have been fixed on open charter for August loading at 20s.—the Accomac, Restitution and Dago. Current rates on the berth are :—

			August.	
			Wheat.	Meast.
Liverpool.....Ready		Wheat.	19s. 3d.	20s.
London	,,	16s.	Meast. 17s. 6d.	
Open Charter.	,,	20s.	}	
Havre	,,	21s. 3d.	}	20s. to 21s. 3d.
Antwerp	,,	21s. 3d.	}	
Marseilles	,,	18s. 9d.	}	
Genoa	,,		23s. 9d.	} at 2s.
Trieste-Venice.	,,		23s.	}

SHARES are firmer all round. In Spinning and Weaving Mills a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share has taken place, and in some cases the rise is quite Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. Port Cannings are up to Rs. 327½ per share.

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page* 3.)

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
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Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use. First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
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PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler pla nly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
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JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF
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DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

NEWEY—HAWORTH—July 29, at the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road, Captain Alfred Newey, s.s. Mameluke, to Annie, eldest daughter of John Haworth, formerly of Blackburn, England.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS—July 28, at Kilpauk Gardens Road, Madras, the wife of Edward Williams, of a daughter.
WALLACE—July 22, at his residence, 4 Wellington Square, Calcutta, the wife of Dr James R Wallace, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RUTHERFORD—July 24, at Lahore, John Murie Bethune, son of John Murie Rutherford and Margaret Bethune, his wife, aged 15 months.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

THE Secretary of State for India in the new Cabinet—unless an announcement which a later telegram declares to be premature should prove to be incorrect—is Sir Frederick Stanley, perhaps as good a man for the post as any available after Lord Randolph Churchill's nomination to the Exchequer. He is not, in truth, a statesman around whom large expectations will gather. But he is shrewd, patient, and practical, a man of excelleut temper and good sense, who is as certain to steer clear of indiscretions as to keep his hand from any great or original enterprise. We must not look to him to act in independence of his Council. No one who ever went into office took with him a less masterful temperament or less determination to impose his own will upon the permanent officials of his department. If, for instance, he gives us the Nagpore-Bengal Railway it will be only after much anxious thought and a careful weighing of all that Sir John and Sir Richard Strachey may have to say against a prosecution of the enterprise on broad—which happens to be the same as broad gauge—and practical lines. We must not, in a word, expect him to be more rapid in his movements or more free in his judgments than Lord Kimberley has been. He will not propose to abolish his Council, even if the opportunity present itself to him, and we should expect him to be very much guided by them in any judgment that he might arrive at on the interesting question whether the constitution of their most honourable selves is capable of being improved. Sir Frederick Stanley's term at the India Office is not likely, for any initiative that may come from him, to be a time of radical reforms in Indian Administration. He will doubtless leave things no worse than he finds them, but he will scarcely have the courage to endeavour to make them much better. His purpose will be to see that the Queen's Government is carried on regularly and efficiently, but in a conventional way. Within the limits thus laid down Sir Frederick Stanley, if he is made Secretary of State for India, may do acceptable work. He has had his full share of the drudgery of official life, and of something of the higher duty which falls to statesmen. His experience as Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Financial Secretary to the War Office was not without value as a preparation for more responsible work. It was in the latter capacity, if we mistake not, that he presided over the Committee which will long be remembered under the name of Colonel Stanley's Committee, and whose chief work was to bring about the substitution of the Territorial system for the old numerical system of regimental designation. He had only a two years' rule at the War Office, but he made a good War Minister. If his career as Secretary of State for the Colonies last year was in any serious degree unsatisfactory, it was because he followed too closely upon the lines laid down by his brother, Lord Derby, who immediately preceded him. But although he was charged with weakness in too quickly withdrawing Sir Charles Warren's expedition from Bechuanaland, the harvest of mischief which was foretold has not yet been gathered in, and the critics of this policy would scarcely refuse to admit that it has turned out better than they expected it would.

In filling some of the other Ministerial offices Lord Salisbury has by no means sought to make the new Administration a duplicate of that of 1885. Lord Ashbourne, of course—the quondam Mr. Gibson—whose eloquence the Conservatives so greatly miss in the Lower House—is again Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and another eloquent Irishman, Mr. David Plunkett, is again Chief Commissioner of Works. And Sir Richard Webster is again Attorney-General. But Lord Salisbury has ventured upon originality in his choice of a Home Secretary. That office, instead of going to the once indispensable Sir Richard Cross, has been entrusted to Mr. Henry Mathew, Q.C., who, if not new to Parliament, is at all events new to office, and has had no experience in administration even in the humblest walk. But it may be that Lord Salisbury argues that Mr. Mathew having been able to win a seat for the Tories in Birmingham—the first in forty years—there is nothing that be cannot do, and that, *ergo*, he must be equal to the duties of the Home Office. It may be added that the new Home Secretary is a Roman Catholic. Lord John Manners, instead of reverting to his old place at the Post Office, takes to the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Raikes, at one time Chairman of Committees, and at all times chairman of many limited liability companies, becoming Postmaster-General. Lord Salisbury's cousin, Mr. Arthur Balfour, one of the coming men of the party, is to be Secretary for Scotland, a nomination which raises the question what is to be done with the Duke of Richmond, who filled the post in the last Conservative Administration.

A GOOD deal of disappointment will follow the abandonment of the Thibet Mission. But it will not be universal. There are some anxious and sensitive people in India who saw in the project all the tokens of incipient annexation. To them Mr. Macaulay's boxes of presents seemed so many ammunition chests, only with the ammunition, for appearance sake, coated with sugar. To them, therefore, the abandonment of the enterprise will be a great deliverance, though also a great loss, inasmuch as it will deprive them of a greatly valued opportunity for misinterpreting the policy of Government. But to reasonable people it will seem a regrettable thing that an enterprise which had no other than a peaceful purpose, and which promised benefit to India and a neighbouring people, should have had to be given up through influences beyond the control of the Indian Government, and apparently of the Chinese Government also. When the Chinese, fearing local disturbances, urgently and with strong professions of friendship ask us to relinquish the attempt to directly open Thibet to our commerce, we cannot disregard the advice. It is open to us to take our own view as to its sincerity. The Thibetans, as the history of attempts to open up their country to foreign observation shows on every page, are sensitive enough, and their opposition to the progress of the English Mission was a factor which had necessarily to be reckoned with. They will not tolerate Indian tea within their territory, though they appreciate it when it reaches their teacups. The fate of a visitor from across the frontier who, taking some fine samples of the choicest Darjeeling growths in his portmanteau, suffered a penalty such as elsewhere would only have been imposed for forgery or an even greater crime, is eloquent enough upon that point. But the Chinese, too, have views of their own upon the great tea question. Chinese growers have some reason for looking with dislike upon an enterprise which would dethrone the dried brick-teas of Szechun from the monopoly which they enjoy in Thibet. Whether this particular interest has brought its influence to bear upon the Tsung-li-Yamen does not appear. But we can well believe that there are classes in China—and perhaps "the classes" have a game to play in China as they are said to have in England—who resented the readiness with which the Pekin authorities last year consented to Mr. Macaulay's mission. However this may be, the British Government had to deal, not with the influences that might be at work behind the Chinese authorities, but with the authorities themselves, and to act upon the warnings given at Pekin, whatever view they might take as to the sincerity of these warnings. The obstacle to the mission has come in the form less of a remonstrance than of an earnest entreaty not to court dangers the realization of which would involve the Chinese Government in painful responsibility, and might possibly disturb the relations between the two Governments. The English Government would have brought upon themselves a serious *ex post facto* condemnation if, in the face of warnings and solicitations which have been addressed to them from Pekin with patient reiteration, they had still insisted upon sending the Mission forward.

The consolation which they have offered for this disappointment is perhaps not very substantial. A promise to do their best to encourage trade between India and Thibet will begin to be of value when some tangible endeavour has been made to fulfil it. Meantime it is a promissory note, given on personal security, with the right to sue upon it excluded. But, as we pointed out when difficulties in the way of the expedition were first indicated by the Chinese Government, the question is purely diplomatic, and it has a necessary relation to other and larger questions simultaneously under negotiation between the two Governments. If we could not well persevere in the Thibetan enterprise at any time in the face of Chinese solicitations to abandon it, still less could we persevere in it while much more important matters were being negotiated in relation to the interests of China and England on the Burmo-Chinese frontier. It was well to yield on the Thibetan question because of considerations peculiar to that particular question; it was well, too, to yield because of even more important considerations bearing upon the interests of our Empire on the other side of the Bay of Bengal. There is no need to point out now, what has been recognised in India ever since Lord Dalhousie's time, that one great obstacle to the annexation of Upper Burma with a light heart was the consideration that this would make the frontiers of the Indian and the Chinese Empire coterminous, and that it would create an entirely novel situation, and one abounding in potential dangers which it might severely tex our diplomacy to obviate. The great *coup* has, however, been struck, and we have for some months past been face to face with the contingency which Lord Dalhousie endeavoured to avert. No one of any authority has made light of the Chinese factor in the Burmese problem. There were, to begin with, claims of long standing to a suzerainty on the part of the Court of Pekin over the Court of Ava, claims which, if we had chosen, we might have resolutely brushed away as so many historic cobwebs, but which we could not so treat if we desired to retain the goodwill of a powerful neighbour with whom now, more than at any time in our history, it was worth while to keep on friendly terms. There were also frontier questions of a delicate nature which necessarily called for settlement the moment that we entered upon an occupation that made neighbour States of India and China. With a loose, inchoate, Government such as that of Theebaw, the limits of his jurisdiction could not be other than shifting and uncertain. But the conditions changed with the change in authority. When we conquered Upper Burma we laid upon ourselves the obligation of coming to an understanding with China as to where Burma ended and China began. Nothing could have been more frank than Lord Salisbury's recognition of our obligations in that respect, and his frankness has been imitated, it is understood, by his successor at the Foreign Office.

The territorial part of the problem stands over for solution by an international commission which will trace out the frontier on the spot. But it may be assumed that the general principles on which the delimitation is to be carried out are recorded in the recently signed agreement. China, it is known, has made large claims, extending to the Shweley river, and so including Bhamo and country sixty miles to the south of it. We infer from the fact that a delimitation commission is to mark out the new frontier on the *locus in quo* that the line of the Shweley river has not been conceded to China, for when a river is made a frontier line there is nothing to do but to accept the line that nature has laid down. This might save trouble; it would satisfy the Chinese, and it would satisfy Mr. Demetrius Boulger, who has held his brief so enthusiastically for them. But Chinese goodwill might be too dearly purchased, and we cannot think that the general principles which the two Governments have agreed upon for the new frontier will be found to include a cession of the Bhamo district, in which the British have been at serious trouble in establishing their authority, and from which they cannot depart without a loss of something more than prestige. The concession of the Chinese claims regarding the decennial mission is a less serious matter, There is sufficient historical warrant for the claim, and while it costs little to admit it a good deal may be gained by conceding it. The French would have saved much substance in Tonquin if they had been more willing to yield the shadow of authority to the Chinese. England has avoided the fatal error which M. Challemel Lacour made when in 1883 he declared the Chinese Government *une quantite negligeable*, and spoke as though its small sentimentalities and its trivial dignities were things to be despised. We have profited by the errors of France, and with no danger to our own prestige have learnt that China is a power with which, so far from neglecting it, it is worth while to be on neighbourly terms. We are face to face with new conditions, and we must adapt our policy to them.

THE glowing eulogy which Lord Reay yesterday passed upon the founder of the Cama Hospital for Women and Children will serve as an assurance to those who are disposed to emulate Mr. Cama's example that benefactions of that kind will never fail to be duly recognized in the community. On the particular purpose that the institution is intended to serve there was little for his Excellency to say after the ample advocacy that has of late been given on many platforms to that great work of bringing medical aid to the women of India in which the Cama Hospital will fill a conspicious part. Lord Reay, rather than say again anything that had already been said upon that subject, chose as a better theme the more general subject of public philanthropy, finding an appropriate illustration in the character and work of the excellent man who has given the new Hospital. Bombay has been highly favoured in the number of its citizens who, in the Governor's words, "not only build up their fortunes, but after having built them up use the capital they have earned for the benefit of their countrymen," and their number and their liberality keep pace with the growing needs of the city. The service that the new Hospital will render as a clinical school for medical women will give it a prominent place in the beneficent enterprise which the Countess of Dufferin and Lady Reay are promoting. But medical education itself, as the Governor took the opportunity to remark, forms part of the great subject of technical education; and his Excellency has satisfied the general expectation upon that question by giving an assurance that the Government of Bombay have this week dealt with it in a comprehensive way, and have put it upon a firm and secure footing. In this intimation the public will find one of the most interesting incidents in a highly auspicious gathering

INDIANS AND COLONIALS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 9TH.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has entertained the representatives of India and the Colonies, now in London for the Exhibition, on two occasions at Windsor Castle this week. On Monday, all the Royal Commissioners and Honorary Commissioners, certain of the Indian Princes, and a host of leading Colonists were summoned by command to Her Majesty's presence, and yesterday the more humble native subjects of the Queen. Forty-three natives of India, ten from Ceylon, fifteen from the Cape of Good Hope, ten from British Guiana, five from Hongkong, and five from Cyprus were the recipients of a similar invitation. It was a little puzzling to the Court officials to arrange an acceptable *dejeuner* for the natives yesterday, but the advice of Dr. Tyler and other Anglo-Indians was sought for, and a splendid repast of fruit, sweetmeats, and sweet table waters was provided. To this the delighted guests did ample justice. In to-day's Court Circular the proceedings on this interesting occasion are thus described :—

The natives of India, bowing to the ground before their Queen-Empress, offered Her Majesty presents of gold and silver, which she touched and returned.

The Chief of the Indian artisans recited an ode, and two others sang an Indian melody.

The Cingalese offered to the Queen presents of ivory.

The Kaffir Bushmen and natives of British Guiana played on instruments, and showed the use of their arms.

Accompanying the native party were Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Dr. Tyler, C.I.E., and others of the officials connected with the different Colonies. The High Street of Windsor was thronged with sightseers watching the strange, and in some cases gorgeously-attired occupants of the Queen's carriages—vehicles which are put at the service now of Cabinet Ministers going in or out of office, now of a bevy of Princesses in the train of a Royal bridal, now of the austere solemn Divines of the Houses of Convocation, and now of Asiatic subjects.

On the occasion of the visit of the Royal Commissioners on the previous Monday, these gentlemen were accompanied by their wives and daughters and a magnificent *dejeuner* was laid for them in the famous Waterloo Chamber. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, were present with the Queen to receive and converse with the guests. India was represented in this auspicious gathering by Sir Philip Owen, Mr. Gerald S. V. Fitzgerald, Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lady and Miss Napier, Sir John Rose, Sir George Birdwood, C.S.I., the Rajah of Narsinghar, Mr. R. Saunders in attendance, Dewan Moulvi Syad Karamat Husein, the Thakor Sahib of Gondal, Political Officer accompanying; Nawab Nusrullah Khan of Sachin, Shumant Grampat Rao Gaekwad, Sir Desai of Savantwari, Sirdar Jaisingrao Angria, Mr. E. C. Buck, Major R. Nevill, Colonel and Mrs. LeMesurier, Mr. and Miss Bhownaggree, Dr. and Mrs. Watt, Dr. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Royle, Mr. and Mrs. C. Purdon Clarke, Baboo Trailokya Nath Mukharji, and Mr. H.B. Gupte. A special train brought all the visitors down from Paddington, and on arrival they found most elaborate arrangements had been made to give them a pleasurable stay. The Queen's marshalmen, in their picturesque liveries of scarlet and gold, led the way through historical galleries and sumptuous drawing-rooms perfumed with clusters of the choicest flowers and foliage from the gardens at Frogmore, while Dan Godfrey's magnificent band of Grenadier Guardsmen and the band of the First West Indian Regiment discoursed the most delightful music. After the audience with the Queen the visitors were shown everything worth seeing in the Castle, and were taken through the dairies, the Royal Farmsteads, and the gardens, while some accepted the offer to inspect the Masoleum at Frogmore.

The hospitalities offered to our visitors are almost superabundant. In numbers they are bewildering, and the excursions to the country taking place daily remind one of the meetings of the British Association, where every one attempts to see and do far more than is possible for human beings to accomplish within the cycle of a week. The Colonists on tour at Oxford, where Dean Liddell explained the curiosities of the colleges from the Chancel of Christ Church, at Leamington, Birmingham, Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon, where the now venerable autocrat of the breakfast table, Oliver Wendel Holmes, is staying, have furnished long descriptive articles to the newspapers all the week. On Wednesday night last, one large party accepted the hospitality of the Society of Civil Engineers, who gave a banquet in their honour at that quaint old hostelry, which overlooks the vessels on the River Thames, and is famous for its Ministerial whitebait dinners "The Ship," at Greenwich. The other half of the Colonial and Indian representatives were the guests of the Royal Botanic Society at one of their enchanting midnight *fêtes* given in their unrivalled gardens in the Regent's Park. It was a warm summer night, and the grounds from end to end were illuminated—flowers, beds and trees, entirely with fairy-like lamps of different colours. Most of the tiny lamps were of shape to represent flowers. The Lake was also lit up by floating lights in various devices. Although no electric lamps were employed, I have never seen anything so effective and beautiful, and I have witnessed many *tamashas* abroad and at home. The lady visitors were attired in dresses all beautiful enough to be suitable for an *alfresco* ball, and the gentlemen also without exception wore evening dress. The bands of the 2nd Life Guards, the Horse Guards, and the Coldstream Guards were stationed at different parts of the radiant gardens, while in one of the larger conservatories a concert was given by the London Male Voice Club, of 150 voices. At ten o'clock, the president of the Society, the good-looking Duke of Teck, accompanied by the Princess Mary and their eldest daughter, who was presented at Court this season, Princess Victoria, arrived upon the scene, and mingled among the guests. Over the entrance to the Botanic Gardens, the inscription was illuminated "In Welcome to India and the Colonies."

To-day the town and the University of Cambridge are to rival each other in the superb character of their banquets to the visitors, several of whom, including Sir George Birdwood, are to receive the Degree of LL.D., *Honoris causa*.

On the 14th the town of Norwich is to offer a hospitable reception. On the 16th the Society of Arts will hold their midnight *fête* in the Exhibition grounds and buildings, and the arrangements now being made give promise that they will provide the most splendid spectacle ever attempted at South Kensington. On the 19th a two-days' visit to Bath, Bristol and the River Avon, will be commenced, and on the 26th a three-days' visit to Plymouth, Devonshire, and Cornwall.

The flooring of the Durbar Hall within the Indian Palace has now been covered over with the richest and softest of Indian carpets, and a silver throne has been placed within it, reminding one of the Peacock Throne at the Dewan-i-Khas at Delhi. Within this splendid Oriental chamber a State dinner party is shortly to be given by the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

WE have been asked to publish the following telegram, which His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has received from Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, and to say that the Bank of Bombay will receive subscriptions, limited to Rs. 30, to the credit of the Prince of Wales' Testimonial Fund :—

At a meeting of the Royal and Executive Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition lately held, it was resolved that services of Prince of Wales in promoting Exhibition should be suitably recognized, and that piece of plate commemorative of Exhibition should be presented, that for this purpose lists be opened in England, the Colonies, and India, each subscription in order to make recognition as widespread as possible being limited to two guineas or under. The Commitee appointed to carry out details asks me to request your Excellency's co-operation both by giving publicity and by receiving subscriptions, which may be sent to it addressed to Secretary, Testimonial Committee, Bank of England, London.

MY DUEL.

(*Founded on fact.*)

"I tell you, Jones, it was in."
"It wasn't; it was out."
"I saw it distinctly; it was in by a foot."
"Don't care what you saw, 'twas out.
"Jones," I shrieked, glaring at him across the net,
"do you insinuate that I lie."
"I do, if you take it that way."
"Liar yourself," I rejoined hotly, but not as dignifiedly as such a supreme occasion demanded perhaps, and flung out of the court.

This spirited altercation occurred in the 'Varsity tennis-courts; the occasion you may think was trifling, but history is replete with instances of mighty conflagrations kindled by the smallest spark, and at that time no long acquaintance with demi-official acrimonious correspondence had educated my faculties up to the admirable standard of combining the retort courteous with the retort gallingly insulting. So I said in my haste, "Jones, you are a liar," and that with witnesses standing by. For the moment I seemed rather to have knocked the wind out of Jones; he was morally bursted up, as it were; and with a scornful glance, I strode away in the best high-tragedy style. In the solitude of my chamber, however, when the first red-heat of passion had a little cooled, uncomfortable qualms began to thrill my bosom. What if my diagnosis of Jones should prove incorrect? Suppose, beneath that narrow chest, animating those knock-knees, should beat a hero's heart? If, in a word, Jones, like the proverbial worm, should turn, I began asking myself, where shall I be then? On the whole it was with unsatisfactory distressing emotions that I went down to dinner an hour or so later. Jones did not sit at my table, that was one great consolation. I can look pretty fierce at a distance, and at any rate, during the actual progress of dinner, I need fear no overt acts of violence. I observed with a presentiment of horror that Miller had taken up a position beside Jones, who was exceedingly pale, and by his appearance fully justified my anticipation that left to himself he would not readily take in hand any lethal enterprise. Now Miller was a young man of the muscular school, who had been in Spain, and acquired at sundry bull-fights quite a passion for the shedding of blood; he had, or professed to have, absurdly exaggerated ideas about "honour," and if I had had my dispute with him at the tennis-court, no annoyance would have resulted to anybody, because I entertained an involuntary though deep-rooted respect for his opinions. Another firebrand, by name Miles Fagan, a creature from Galway, who would as soon fire off a pistol as do Greek iambics, in fact sooner, I believe took his place beside me, with an expression of the most serene benevolence on his handsome face. I tried to ignore him, and observed in an airy and unconcerned way, to the world at large, that it was a very warm evening. It wasn't really—quite the reverse—but beads of perspiration were on my brow, and I had to account for them somehow. My remark did not excite general conversation: a gloomy and ominous silence pervaded the table, and many a curious and expectant glance was thrown in my direction. No one seemed willing to break the pause, and I felt that the energetic manner in which I was mopping my brow must soon excite remark. At last Fagan turned to me, and said in his rich, sonorous voice, that I verily believe could be heard as far as Bow Bells, "Nasty business that of yours, this evening, with Jones; very nasty business." Now that was exactly what I felt about it myself, and yet it did not please me to hear Fagan enunciating the same views. I sat up as haughtily as my very limp condition admitted of, and replied with dignity, "Yes." Brevity is the soul of wit, and as everyone was listening, I didn't feel inclined to commit myself. "Let's have some fizz," said Fagan, and forthwith I found myself getting rapidly outside a quart or so of Heidsiek. My spirits rose as the champagne flew to my head. I began to look upon Jones as a worm. Fagan, who had been watching me drink with patronizing approval, at length resumed, "Of course, it can't end there." I had fondly hoped it could, and very nearly said as much, but I paused. "He called you a liar, you see; no fellow could put up with that." I could have put up with it comfortably—few have probed the depths of my magnanimity when exceptional demands of this sort are made on it—but a little brute of a freshman from Harrow, chimed in like a Greek chorus, "No fellow could put up with that—of course not." And I had to say something. I hemmed a bit, and then said, "Well, you see, my dear Fagan, he might have implied I was a liar, though I don't think he would have dared—but, anyway, I called him a liar, fair and square, which I think rather more than balances our account." "Would have dared! Why, Tomkins, he is positively eager to destroy you, and if you don't challenge him he will certainly call you out.' I looked across at Jones. He was red in the face and his hair stood up wildly on his head. He and Miller were certainly drinking champagne together. I confessed uneasily to myself that Jones didn't look as pacific as he did—but I was to a certain extent primed myself, and I began to feel the courage of my ancient race surging through my veins. So, with lofty nonchalance, I left myself entirely in Fagan's hands; and under the circumstances it would have been hard to find a better man. Everyone then professed to regard me as a hero, and we drank a great deal more champagne than was good for us. But possibly it was my last night on earth, and sparkling wine is a fine dispeller of gloomy care. After dinner I retired to my rooms, while Fagan started off to carry my cartel to Jones. But Miller anticipated him, and entered my room with a face of portentous solemnity. He presumed I knew the unpleasant business that brought him there. I did a great deal too well. Jones would only be satisfied with blood: would I name a friend? I would. I named Fagan, and my noble heart throbbed fit to burst my side as I realized the glorious doom awaiting the last of the house of Tomkins. Miller left to find Fagan, and I applied myself to a decanter of port. Fagan shortly re-entered jubilant. "Seems Jones got in ahead of us, after all," he exclaimed. "I found the little beggar as full of fight as a game-cock: he wants to spread you all over the Quad—but that isn't legitimate business, you know, so I dissuaded him." I found out subsequently that as a fact Jones had nearly fainted at sight of Fagan, and could only stammer out, "Great heavens! is it come to this? I never thought Tomkins was such a sanguinary brute." However, it appeared that, according to the etiquette of this scheme of licensed murder, the grave responsibility of choosing weapons lay upon me. I am no judge of weapons; it is a branch of study I have neglected, and I was at a loss to decide upon the most harmless. I appealed to Fagan for advice. "Well, Tomkins, my boy, if I were in your place, I should say revolvers across a handkerchief until one of you drops. "Good, Lord, man," I exclaimed, while my hair bristled, and the fumes of wine vanished out of my brain, "revolvers across a handkerchief! Isn't that frightfully dangerous? Don't you think we might injure each other? "Why you'll kill each other, I should say; probably both of you will perish, and then neither can go about bragging." "But, I tell you, I won't do anything of the kind; it's ridiculous. I'll not be a party to any such foolishness. Heavens, Fagan, it's a brutal butchery you're planning. I'll speak to the dean at once." And I sprang up excitedly to find a cap and gown. But Fagan pacified my outraged feelings to some extent, and begged me to consider the important question calmly and dispassionately. At last, on his solemn assurance that Jones wasn't likely to hit me with a saloon pistol, I authorized him to name that weapon, firmly stipulating, however, for a forty yards' distance. He was gone for a long time, and a violent reaction set in. Why should I shoot Jones? Had I not already sufficiently injured him with my unbridled tongue? I began to entertain quite a sentimental fondness for Jones, and as far as killing him myself went, I could have wished his life eternal. But my meditations were rudely interrupted by the reappearance of Fagan and Miller. Fagan began at once. "Jones objects to saloon pistols at forty yards; he says it's childish"—(as a matter of fact, Jones had been put to bed a quarter of an hour before, maudlinly drunk)—"he says he wants a fair chance of killing you or being killed"—(murderous fiend, I ejaculated, quite overpowered)—"and he suggests swords—none of your toy rapiers, but a good swinging old Scottish broadsword." And Miller added sententiously, "Yes, that my principal's desire—the real thing and no humbug. I hope, Tomkins, you wont show the white feather." Goaded to madness I furiously declined the idea of hacking at Jones with a broadsword. I said I would sooner wield a scythe or a flail, if we were to be driven to this act of barbarous warfare, but in my heart I thought of Jael, and yearned to finish off Jones in some such artistic and safe method. The inexorable seconds, however, would not hear of saloon pistols, so I was compelled at a late hour of the night, and quite against my own judgment, to nominate ordinary duelling pistols, whatever they might be, at 25 paces. My friends then left me, and the clock struck eleven. At six the following morning this fearful tragedy was to be enacted—I had just seven hours to live. The thought was maddening. Here was I, a promising young scholar, the ornament of my debating society, the joy of blear-eyed professors, placed in the position of a condemned criminal. Ordinarily I know the convict eats a hearty meal and sleeps profoundly—but to a nervous organization like mine, the hideous circumstances rendered sleep impossible. I could scarcely believe Jones had really developed so suddenly and terribly into a fire-eating swashbuckler of the most degraded type. Would no pleasant memories of many an arduous hour of toil together, relieved by the refreshing but unintoxicating toast and water, move his adamantine heart to relent? I determined to make a last pathetic appeal to his moral sense: and I did so the more freely as I knew those ghouls, Miller and Fagan, had gone to bed. I sat down and wrote him a really beautiful letter. Emphasizing the universal condemnation accorded to the infamous practice of duelling by all the noblest of men, I pointed out that as we had each called the other a liar, we had, as it were, already exchanged shots, and might consider honour satisfied. I said that any way, if he didn't care for honour, I was sure I didn't, and worked into a frenzy of unselfish enthusiasm. I wrote: "What I, Tomkins, the only hope of a widowed mother and a crowd of plain sisters, take a pistol in my hand to defend my honour! Never!" And went on to say that I hoped Jones was animated by similar sentiments, creditable alike to humanity and common sense. This letter, with palpitating heart, I took with intent to slip it under Jones' door, knock, and depart. But my despair was complete when I discovered the oak sported, and heard from within resonant stertorous snores that told of a mind composed and equal to any deed of blood. The rest of that night was a gruesome mightmare to me—and when morning dawned, I could scarcely have wished my worst enemy more miserable sensations. Punctually, at half-past-five, in romped Fagan, as cheerful as though being accessory to a murder was his normal occupation. "Look here, Fagan," I quavered from under the bed clothes, "I'm seriously unwell.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Colonel Sir F. A. Stanley has been appointed Secretary of State for India in the new Cabinet.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The announcement made that Colonel Sir F. A. Stanley had been appointed Secretary of State for India was premature. The appointment has not yet been filled up.

Mr. Henry Mathews, Q. C., has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Lord John Manners has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Ashburne has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir R. E. Webster has been appointed Attorney-General.

Mr. H. C. Raikes has been appointed Postmaster-General.

Mr. D. R. Plunket has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Works, and Mr. A. J. Balfour has been appointed Secretary for Scotland.

AHMED MOUKHTAR PACHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 29.

Ahmed Moukhtar Pacha returns here shortly prior to his taking his departure for Armenia, where he will assume the command of the Turkish Army on the Armenian frontier.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

In the race for the Goodwood Cup, The Bard walked over.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The *Statesman* trial is ordered for the next Sessions, which come on about the end of September; it will therefore be presided over by another Judge, as Mr. Justice O'Kinealy goes on leave on the 13th August. In summing up, Justice O'Kinealy dwelt upon the law of defamation, pointing out that if the person making an imputation does it in good faith, even if it is not true, and pays due care and attention to the surrounding circumstances, he commits no offence. Proceeding to the facts of the case, he pointed out that on the death of the young Maharaja of Burdwan in 1885, the estates were placed under the Court of Wards. Disputes arose between the Dowager Maharani on the one side and the Raj under the Court of Wards on the other. The disputes related to property. Dr. Jogendronath, acting for the former, appealed to Mr. Knight to advocate her case, and the libellous articles were the result. The charges laid against the defendants are three, forming three distinct imputations against Mr. Miller. The first lies in the following passage:—"The friends of this old family insist in particular upon the necessity of enquiry being made into the vast sums of money that have been drawn from the hoards of the Raj during the last six years by the joint managers, Bun Behary and Mr. Miller, on the plea that they were required for current expenditure, or for investment in Government securities; also into the amounts that are declared to have been remitted by these gentlemen during the same period to London and to local tradesmen, with the invoices of the goods bought, and Mr. Miller's personal drawings during the five years under the Raj, and the sale of eight lakhs of old coins through the cashier, and their disposal." The Crown says that this directly imputed to Mr. Miller the offences of criminal misappropriation and cheating. On the other hand, the defendant denies the relevancy of the imputation. All he wanted was an enquiry, but when a man accuses another of stealing or criminal breach of trust, by simply putting it in the form of an enquiry, he does not relieve himself from the responsibility attaching to the charge. It is no defence to say "I want an enquiry." The second charge had reference to the destination of the 4 lakhs that were drawn by Mr. Miller from the treasury, &c. The Crown says that these words impute to Mr. Miller gross acts of dishonesty, cheating, and criminal breach of trust, and that the writer knew that Mr. Miller's reputation would be thereby harmed. So if he took that money to get a *khillut* from Sir Ashley Eden he must have misappropriated it. The defence say no imputation was meant, and that this part of the charge must be read with the context. All that Mr. Knight wanted was an enquiry. The Judge repeated his remarks on this head. The third count in the indictment referred to sums paid to tradesmen and to extensive correspondence said to be conducted by Mr. Miller with numerous tradesmen who ministered to the extravagant wants and caprices of the late Maharaja. The article says, "We are ashamed to add the estimate placed upon the intrinsic value of goods supplied at this extravagant cost." The Crown holds that the imputation here is that Mr. Miller cheated the Maharaja of large sums. The defence again maintain that the article is a mere demand for an enquiry. Mr. Knight practically says, "I was justified, as a reasonable man, in believing what Dr. Jogendronath told me, and therefore I have committed no offence with regard to Mr. Miller's increase of salary." It must be borne in mind that his position was a precarious one, and that the Parwana giving the increase bore the signature of the Dowager Maharani, the head of the family. Moreover, it was never called in question during the life of the Raja or until the *Statesman* articles appeared. The Judge read the evidence of Jogendronath, and referring to the purchases from Messrs. Maynard and Harris, pointed out that Jogendro did not tell Mr. Knight the intrinsic value of the articles, and that Mr. Knight could not form such an estimate. As to the document given by Jogendro to Mr. Knight he thought it was straining the inference to say that it must be very damaging to the defence, or it would have been put in.

Mr. Knight, interrupting, said: "Will your Lordship permit me to make an observation about that document?"

The Judge took no notice of the remark, but proceeded to summarise Jogendro's evidence. Mr. Knight did not ask him for the names of persons who could corroborate his statements, but Jogendro was under the impression that he had other sources of information. No other sources, however, had been shown. Jogendro said he did not want Mr. Knight to understand tht the purchase of the eight articles from Messrs. Maynard and Harris was an act of extravagance on the part of the Raja. The Judge asked the jury to regard Jogendro, not as he left the witness-box, but as he appeared to Mr. Knight at the trial. That was only fair. In conclusion, the Judge asked the jury to consider whether supposing they thought the charges serious charges, it was Mr. Knight's duty to make further enquiries of Mr. Miller himself, or the Raj servants, or the official superiors of the managers.

The jury were absent from 2-15 to 3-15, and then declared they were unable to agree except as to the innocence of Mr. Barlow, the printer. With regard to Mr. Knight they were six to three, these being the numbers of natives and Europeans. The verdict of the six was not guilty. A fresh trial was then ordered. The Court was crowded during a great part of the day.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 30.

The Gold Companies' shares have fallen considerably. The *Madras Mail* says there is a false alarm about the Kolar gold field. A belief is widespread that something has gone wrong. The fall in Mysore Company's shares is attributed in London to a rumour that the Champion reef has been lost. The *Mail* states in the most unqualified manner that the stories are unfounded.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Colonel Hooper has arrived here from Mandalay, and General Sir Harry Prendergast arrived yesterday, and has gone to Ooty.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Governor will vacate his office about the 15th October, leaving Bombay on the 19th.

NEEMUCH SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, JULY 30.

SECOND DAY.

THE TOURNAMENT STAKES.—Cyclops first.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.—Pilot, ridden by Captain Hotham, first; Saifali second.

LOCAL RACE.—Acolyte, ridden by Mr. Barnett, first; Roulette, second; Crusader, third.

THE TRIAL STAKES.—Corinthian, first; Mobille, second.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Furloughs.—Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, 17th Bombay Infantry, one year; Surgeon-Major Findon, 183 days; and Surgeon-Major Newman, one year.

Extensions.—Colonel W. Clarke, 122 days; Major A. Badcock, 3 months.

Colonel Newmarch is appointed Secretary, with the rank of Major-General, *vice* Major-General Chesney; Major Deane, Deputy Secretary, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Collen; Lieutenant-Colonel Collen appointed Accountant General, *vice* Col. Newmarch.

Brigade Surgeon Thornton is promoted to Deputy Surgeon General.

Lieut. General Merryman, R. E., and Major General John Watson, have received good service pensions.

Colonel Berkeley, Governor-General's Agent, Baroda, is granted two months' leave, and Major F. Jackson officiates for him.

Lieutenant Poingdestre, Suffolk Regiment, officiates as Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

The Italian Mail steamer Manilla, which left Bombay for Hongkong at 9 p.m. on the 9th instant, arrived at Hongkong at daybreak on Thursday the 29th instant

COLOMBO, JULY 30.

Mail Steamer Chusan from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	.....	1 4½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	67½
4½ " "	.....	70
3 " Consols for account	.....	101⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan...	.....	101
4½ " French Rentes	.....	110½
Bar Silver	.....	43½

Arrival—Hankow, Niagara and Ehrenfels.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £21,600,000; increase £500,000; public deposits, £3,600,000; decrease, £400,000; other deposits, £24,800,000; decrease, £200,000; other securities, £19,600,000; decrease, £400,000; Notes and Gold, £11,900,000; increase, £400,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THE ceremony of opening the Cama Hospital for women and children was performed last evening by Lord and Lady Reay, who came from Ghuneah Khind specially for this purpose. There was a crowded attendance in a decorated shed adjoining the hospital, where the programme was carried out. An address was presented to His Excellency on behalf of Mr. P. H. Cama, giving a sketch of the origin and purposes of the institution. The building had cost Rs. 1,64,311, and a further sum of Rs. 25,000 has been set aside by the founder for the purpose of providing scholarships for the female medical students, native and Europeans, in the Presidency. In replying to the address, the Governor commented on the impetus that would be given by this magnificent building to a movement in which Her Majesty the Queen took such personal interest. His Excellency warmly congratulated the munificent founder of the institution on the service the hospital and the school would be to generations yet unborn. In referring to medical education, the Governor added that he had been extremely pleased to notice with what curiosity and anxiety the proposals on the subject of technical instruction were awaited. They would not have long to wait now. The subject of technical education as well as that of medical education had not been considered in a fragmentary manner, but had been reviewed as parts of the whole educational policy of the Government of the Bombay Presidency. Only this week the whole of that policy had been placed on a firm and secure footing, which he hoped they would approve of when they heard it.

THE following is a list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at Poona on Saturday, the 7th August, at 3-30 p.m.:—

I.—Bills and Orders of the day:—

1. Bill No. 3 of 1886.—A Bill to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to raise increased revenue from Town-duties.—*First Reading.*

2. Bill No. 4 of 1886.—A Bill to vest the Port of Kurrachee in a Trust.—*First Reading.*

3. Bill No. 4 of 1885.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.—*Second Reading.*

II.—Notice of Motion:—

The Honourable Mr. Peile will move the following amendment in Bill No. 4 of 1885 (Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879):—

1. That the words "under this Act or under Bombay Act I. of 1865" be inserted after the word "settlement" in line 17 of Section 2.

THE Hon. M. Melvill has prepared a bill for vesting the port of Aden in a trust. The management of the affairs of the port is at present in the hands of the Resident, who, under the orders of Government, administers the Aden port fund. But the increasing importance of the port has made it highly desirable to establish a port trust, in which the commercial community shall be duly represented. This Bill has accordingly been drafted on the lines of the Karachi Port Trust Bill, 1886, the objects and reasons of which are applicable to a great extent to the present Bill.

THE Japanese officers, who arrived on the 26th inst., have been busy during their five days' stay in Bombay. On Monday they visited the land batteries, returning from Mahalakshmi by Malabar Hill and through the city. In the middle of the day they went all over the Arsenal. On Tuesday they visited the Prince's Dock and extension, and then visited the Harbour Defences, including Butcher's Island, the Torpedo Depôt, and the Hydraulic Lift on Hog Island, in a steam launch. They then went on to the Elephanta Caves. On Wednesday they went all over the Mint, and in the evening dined with the officers of the East York Regiment at Colaba. On Thursday they visited the Bombay Ice Company Factory, and subsequently went to Colaba to see the Gun Carriage Factory. They also saw the Tramway Company Depôt, and visited the Colaba Church. In the evening they dined with the General Officer Commanding, at the Yacht Club, and left yesterday for Poona. They were indebted to Captain Wood, East York Regiment, for showing them the many points of interest. They are said to have been much impressed with the magnificent public buildings of Bombay, and the public spirit and enterprise which had raised them. Their stay at Bombay was extended a day, and they left regretting very much that they had not time to spend another equally enjoyable week where so much remained to interest and delight them.

FOR the convenience of H. E. the Governor and those who have been invited to be present at the opening of the Khoja Sanitarium at Bandora, a special train will start this morning at 8-30 (Bombay time). The train will stop at Marine Lines, Churney Road, and Grant Road to take in passengers.

THE Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, including the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, have adopted Messrs. Lund and Blockley's invention for setting clocks to correct time on lines of railway by an electric time current passed through them at a given hour daily by means of the wires used for ordinary telegraph purposes, which in this case will cover a distance of one thousand two hundred miles. The duration of the actuating electric current is three seconds, and the system is entirely automatic. The necessary apparatus, the invention of Mr. Lund, will be applied in the first place to clocks at the following stations:—Colaba, Grant Road, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Wadwan, Abu Road, Ajmere, Bandiqui, Rewari, Sirsa, and Ferozepore.

THE election of Mr. J. E. O'Conor to be an honorary member of the Statistical Society, which we announced yesterday, must be singularly gratifying to him. We believe we are right in saying that the election was neither sought nor expected by Mr. O'Conor. It was unanimously made on the recommendation of the Council of the Society. These honorary memberships are only conferred on men whose statistical work is recognized as being of some value, and as each country is represented in the Society by an honorary member, Mr. O'Conor has every reason to be proud of the distinction of being selected as representing India.

WE have received from Messrs. Hamilton and Company, of Calcutta, a catalogue of the Burmese Prize Property, which, together with a quantity of rare jewellery forwarded from Bagdad by order of the British Consul at Constantinople, is to be sold by public auction on August 9th, and the following days. Altogether there are 506 lots. The "Hope" collection of pearls are to be disposed of on the third day of the sale. These pearls formed a portion of the "Hope Jewels," which were until recently exhibited in the jewel-room of the South Kensington Museum, they having been lent to that institution by the Right Hon. Beresford Hope. The Burmese gold and silver plate includes a massive gold gumlah with chased border, 23 inches in diameter by 13½ inches high, and weighing 794 tolas; a chased solid gold washhand basin, 15 inches in diameter, and weighing 137 tolas; and a capacious and massive gold gumlah, 29 inches in diameter and 17 inches high, the net weight being 1,160 tolas. Among interesting curios are an ostrich egg "hubble-bubble," mounted in gold and silver, and some gilt silver filigree fans. Among the jewels to be sold are an emerald, described as being of splendid colour and of enormous size, and weighing 207½ ruttees, and a regal brooch pendant, composed of two opals, surrounded by fine brilliants. The opals, which formerly belonged to ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, are 2½ inches and 1½ inches long respectively.

THE Central India Association seems to deserve all the good things that were said of it by General Gillespie at Mhow the other day. The Association does not waste its energies in political talk, but does good work in relieving the sick poor. In the annual report, which was adopted at a meeting held on the 24th inst., we find the following remarks:—

The year which is covered by this report has been one of trial. On the 4th day of April, 1885, in the spacious hall of the Gopal Mundir, Hindus, Mahomedans, and other denominations of people met together to inaugurate this Association. At the outset the Cantonment of Mhow was visited by a cholera epidemic, and most of the leading members of the Association suffered the loss of many of their nearest and dearest relatives and friends. Many poor people died simply for want of timely medical aid. On the 4th May, 1885, the Association communicated with the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, the Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Mhow Division, the Deputy Surgeon-General, and other local authorities urging the necessity of making special medical arrangements here for the time. The Executive Committee have the pleasure to state that their representation had the desired effect, and in the evening of the same day Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., and other local officers took a personal interest in making arrangements for the relief of the sufferers. The members of the Central India Association also worked hard at the time, without caring for their own convenience and personal safety. The Executive Committee tried their utmost to assist the poor by distributing chlorodyne, cholera pills, ice, sago, and other necessaries, and by other means contributed towards the comfort of the sick. They also, at the request of the members, paid the funeral expenses of the poor.

SIR F. A. STANLEY, whose name has been associated with the office of Secretary of State for India, is forty-five years of age, and is the younger son of the fourteenth and brother of the present Earl of Derby, by Emma, second daughter of the first Lord Skelmersdale. After being educated at Eton, he entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, and after obtaining a Captaincy retired in 1865. He represented Preston in the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, from July 1865 till December 1868, when he was elected for North Lancashire. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from August to December 1868, and Financial Secretary for War from February 1874 till August 1877, when he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury. On April 2, 1878, he was appointed Secretary of State for War, in succession to Mr. Hardy, now Lord Cranbrook, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In the autumn recess of that year he and Mr. W. H. Smith (who was First Lord of the Admiralty) with a numerous suite visited the island of Cyprus. He went out of office with his party in April 1880. On the passing of the Redistribution and Franchise Bills, he was elected for the Blackpool Division of North Lancashire, and in the Conservative Ministry last year he held office as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir F. A. Stanley married in 1864 Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. He is heir presumptive to the Earldom of Derby.

THE other day a Calcutta paper, in pointing out the inapplicability of the word "benighted" to Madras in these latter days, gives the Southern Presidency the credit of having led the way in the matter of medical aid to women in India. The Calcutta paper is mistaken. The movement which has attained such large proportions under the auspices of Lady Dufferin and Lady Reay was started by two well-known Bombay citizens—Mr. G. Kittredge and Mr. S. S. Bengallee.

THE Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla early in October, marching through the hills to Dharmsala, Dalhousie, and Bukloh, to see the new Goorkha battalions. His Excellency will afterwards visit Dehra Dun with a similar purpose in view.

THE Northern India Rifle Association has been quietly absorbed into the new Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, which will be worked from Army Head-quarters. The prospectus and rules of the new Association are to be shortly issued.

HEAVY rain on Monday night has breached the diversion below Umballa, and again disorganised the mail service. The Calcutta down train was delayed for twenty-four hours, and the Bombay up for twelve. There was a foot of water on the line at the diversion, and the old breaks, though repaired, are still unsound. Efforts are being made to get the mails across by coolies. The mails for Lahore and places beyond will go *viâ* Ferozopore.

THE returns of the railway-borne traffic of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the first quarter of the current year, show that the exports amounted to 56,02,393 maunds, as against 54,44,430 maunds in the corresponding quarter of last year, and the imports amounted to 56,92,527 maunds as against 53,14,615 maunds. The item of export showing the largest increase was raw cotton, in which there was an increase of 1,57,973 maunds, due chiefly to despatches from the Agra Division to Calcutta and the Bombay Presidency, chiefly for consumption in local mills. As regards imports there was a large increase in European cotton goods from both Calcutta and Bombay, which is attributed to the large number of marriages among the Hindus during the quarter. There was an increase in the import of sea salt from Bengal and Bombay, but there was a very large falling off in the quantity of salt imported from the Sambhar Lake, the imports being the lowest since the year 1881, and being only 1,58,563 maunds this year as compared with 9,39,432 maunds last year.

THE Jubbulpore mail, with the Calcutta papers, arrived three-and-a-half hours late yesterday. The delay was owing to the derailment of three wagons at Mandwa, a station 330 miles from here, on Thursday evening. The obstruction was removed six hours after it occurred, traffic being resumed at 11-30 p.m., and the mail arrived at Bori Bunder at 12-40 noon, it being due at 9-15 a. m.

THE identity of the Raja whose name appeared among the Anglo-Indian celebrities who received the D.C.L. at Cambridge on the 9th instant, was in view of the uncertainties of telegraphic spelling rather difficult to fix. He now proves to be Raja Patal Singh, Chief of Narsinghar, one of the minor States in the Central Indian Agency. An up-country paper says:—"He is a Rajput of high rank, and doubtless deserves any honours that may come to him for his courage in breaking the fetters of caste and crossing the sea. Otherwise there is no particular reason apparent for his selection for an academic distinction. It is said that he does not even know English. But he means shortly to take up his residence in England, with his Rani, and undergo a thorough course of Western civilisation."

MR. DENZIL IBBETSON, C. S., Officiating Superintendent, Kapurthala State, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, from the date of his relief by Major C. F. Massy.

GOVERNMENT is advertising for sealed tenders, to be sent in before the 31st October next, for removing obstructions caused by sunken vessels and rocks of every description in the Irrawaddy between Mandalay and Myingyan. A correspondent writes:—"As these obstructions will not be visible before November, it is not easy to see how experienced English workmen could tender for the work. But it is no doubt of great importance that it should be effectively done. Perhaps it would be as well if the Government, having numbers of sappers at their disposal, were to engage a few divers and do the work themselves. At any rate, it is not easy to see, from the very vague nature of the information given in the advertisement, how firms in England or India could undertake it."

MAJOR-GENERAL HAIG, Archdeacon Richardson, and other friends of the Church Missionary Society, propose to send to India a number of "zealous, sound and soul-stirring evangelists," to spend the cold season here. "They would be glad to send five clergymen and four laymen to be divided among the fields occupied by the Society's missions, viz., Madras, Tinnevelly, Travancore, the Telugu Mission, Bengal, N.-W. P., the Punjab, and Ceylon. They are specially to work among the converts (perhaps through interpreters), and among educated non-Christian Natives."

MR. PROTAP CHANDRA, of Calcutta, has completed his English translation of the Adi, the Sabha, and the Vana Parvas, and has now commenced that of the Virata. In an "Appeal to India" he relates that he was animated from his earliest days with the desire of rendering the great religious works of India easily accessible to his countrymen, "in the hope of counteracting the growing scepticism and irreligion of the age, and he commenced the publication of a version, in Bengali prose, of the Mahabharata, the great Sanskrit epic of Vyasa, a perfect storehouse of religious and moral instruction, imparted not by dry precepts only, but enforced by the history of living men, princes and warriors, sages and hermits; in fact, of every rank and grade of humanity." This edition consisted of 3,000 copies, and it took him a little more than seven years to complete it. The price he fixed per copy was Rs. 42. Subsequently he resolved to bring out a second edition wholly intended for gratuitous distribution. Eventually he determined to publish an English translation in monthly parts of ten formes each, octavo demy. Twenty-three parts have already been issued agreeably to this plan. It was originally intended that this edition should consist of 1,250 copies, 250 copies being intended for distribution in India, free of all charges, among the gentry, the aristocracy, and reigning chiefs, 300 among Indian officials of the higher ranks, 250 for distribution out of India, chiefly among the *savants* of Europe and America; 200 copies being reserved for making up losses caused to recipients of the first edition by negligence and in transit; the remaining 250 copies being charged for at Rs. 50 and Rs. 65 per copy, inclusive of postage, Rs. 50 being payable by persons in India, and Rs. 65 by those in Europe and America. Towards carrying out this object the different Governments of India and the Secretary of State granted him Rs. 16,500, and the princes and nobles of India have made large contributions.

THE Emperor of China's new throne at Sanhai is to have its foundation and pedestal made of gold bricks, and the sub-prefect of Soochow has sent to Pekin 3,000 pieces of solid gold bricks, of the ordinary size of clay bricks, for this purpose.

IT is the intention of the merchants of Shanghai to promote an International Exhibition, to be held in 1888, with the view of relieving the present mercantile depression. It is hoped that the Court of Pekin will extend support to the Exhibition, similar to that given by rulers in other countries, and afford every reasonable facility in the matter of domestic and foreign Customs duties.

A GOOD deal of dissatisfaction is felt at Home as well as in India, at the selection for honours in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The names of the persons to be favoured were not suggested, as in the usual course, by the India Office, but came, it is said, from one of the principal South Kensington men who is understood to have laid them before the Prince of Wales, who recommended them to Her Majesty. This corroborates the account of the matter which was given in these columns a few days ago. The next stage in the proceedings was for Her Majesty to inquire of the various Secretaries of State whether these names were acceptable, and, although these Ministers are known to have been opposed not only to the whole course of procedure but also to some of the names actually suggested, they do not seem to have had the courage of their opinions, and, consequently, "one of the principal South Kensington men" had everything his own way. "India," writes a Home correspondent "was treated just like one of the smaller colonies, and got no more recognition than any other of them. It may be thought that some injustice has been done to those hardworking gentlemen in India who have laboured so hard for the Exhibition, and who have had no part in the complimentary rewards which have been given to their colleagues at Home. But it should be borne in mind that those who have received honours are not the officials of the Exhibition who have worked in India, and that the Indian Government will have a separate *Gazette* to itself. It is no secret that Mr. Buck, the Commissioner for India, is likely to be among the Knights announced in this new *Gazette*."

SOME idea of the condition of the troops at Bhamo may be gathered from the fact that, of 224 men in the Hazara Mountain Battery, according to the latest information 111 were in hospital.

IT is reported from Nepal that the Indian corn crop is fair, but that the rice crop is backward and requires more rain.

FROM an appendix to Mr. O'Conor's note on the effect of the fall in exchange on the Indian export trade, it appears that the average annual rate of railway extension in India for the ten years from 1855 to 1864 was 303 miles, for the ten years 1865 to 1874, 331 miles, and for the ten years 1875 to 1884-85, 559 miles. During the past five years, however, the average annual rate of increase has been 662 miles.

THE Maharaja Dhuleep Singh is again in disgrace. This time it is a domestic affair. He is said to have behaved very badly to his wife and children, if, indeed, his treatment of them does not amount to actual neglect. The Maharani is so loyal and devoted to her husband that she does not care to make any complaint, but other persons have found it necessary to step in and see that she is not left wholly destitute. A London correspondent says:—"Possibly some arrangement may be arrived at, for, by a fortunate coincidence, her adviser and tutor from Cairo, who has great influence over the Maharaja, happens just now to be in England. The Maharaja is exceedingly wroth against the English Government for refusing to supply him with funds—for that is the reason of his discontent—and allow him to return to India. As you are aware, he talks now of placing himself under the ægis of some foreign Power—Russia, of course."

THE London correspondent of an up-country paper writes:—"The Nagpur Railway scheme is about to be launched, but it will be undertaken in sections only. Owing to the depressed financial condition of India, the Government cannot guarantee for the whole of the work and, consequently, it will only be undertaken to Bilaspur. It is expected that the Government will have another big railway on hand very shortly in Burma. The general belief here is that a road will have to be constructed to Mandalay, which will cost about two millions sterling. This line will be made for political as well as commercial reasons."

A LONDON telegram announces that Mr. Gladstone will start on a yachting cruise to Rome after the opening debate, and that he will pass the winter abroad.

COMPULSORY Christianity says a Home paper) cannot be very acceptable to Hindoo or Mahometan servants. Yet in the editorial notes of the current issue of the *Indian Missionary* (the organ of the London Missionary Society), the editor, discussing whether native servants attendance at morning prayers should be made compulsory or not, writes thus:—"We have arrived at the conclusion, after much inquiry and thought, that attendance should be made compulsory, though as little as possible should be said about the matter. If the servants are told quietly, but firmly, that they must be present at prayers every morning, the majority will obey without a murmur. It is scarcely possible to deal with Indian servants, in the North of India at any rate, in any other way than as children."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 13th Bengal Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. A. Michell, left Peshawur by two troop trains on the evening of the 24th instant for Jhelum, *en route* to Bareilly. At Jhelum the regiment will unite, and continue the journey in one extra troop train, halting at Meean Meer East and Umballa, and reaching their destination on the 28th instant. The 21st Punjab Infantry arrived at Peshawur from Rawul Pindi, in relief of the 13th Bengal Infantry, on the morning of the 24th instant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. J. TODD, Royal Irish Fusiliers, recently appointed to command a battalion, has been posted to the 1st battalion of that corps, at present stationed at Nowshera.

THE large number of casualties among junior officers of the Staff Corps, during the operations—past and present—in Burma, has caused it to be intimated that a larger number of volunteers than usual will be required to fill vacancies. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, which does not appear to be enamoured of the Staff Corps, says:—

It is to be hoped that some other means of providing for this unusually heavy demand will be devised than the method which has hitherto obtained. British regiments are rarely so abundantly officered, especially in the junior ranks, that they can readily afford the annual drain for the Staff Corps being still further increased. Youngsters join regiments in this country; and just as they have mastered their drill, and give some faint promise of being one day, perhaps, useful, down go their names for the Staff Corps. It is scarcely surprising that Commanding Officers, and even the candidates themselves, look upon the Staff Corps as a species of Moloch. The Colonel, as he sees one after another promising lad leaving his regiment, wonders ruefully where the future Adjutant or General Utility Officer is to come from; while, to the youngsters themselves, the wrench of leaving the regiment is only second to the agony of the pang of parting when they first left home to join it. Young men go to the Staff Corps from various reasons. Possibly the candidate is a young man who has well weighed all the chances of life, including marriage and the cares of a large family; and he has very properly decided that the Staff Corps offers in such cases more solid advantages than does the Queen's Service; while his own pension is incomparably better. Occasionally the probationer is himself one of a large and hungry family, whose father naturally objects to maintaining a son in comfort when, in the Staff Corps, the son can do it for himself. However it may be, the Staff Corps gets the candidates, and at the expense of British regiments; and it does not seem altogether clear why these latter should be a sort of preparatory school for the Staff Corps.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JULY 19.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL closed the Provincial General Council on the 1st instant, and made a long speech, in which he reviewed the work of the Council. Two Bills, *viz.*, one for better regulating the village communities, and the other for introducing a new scheme of taxation, were rejected. His Excellency analysed the opinions of the majority, and regretted that he could not in many important points agree with them. However, out of respect to the views enunciated by the majority, he was, he said, bound to recommend to the Ministry, in Lisbon, the adoption of the projects in a modified form, so as to meet the urgency of the cases created by the altered circumstances of the country. On the same day His Excellency assisted at the distribution of the prizes to the students who have passed the examination of the National Lyceum. Senhor Suriaji Ananda Rao, the Principal, read the report, which was very satisfactory. He complained that the Government had not established more Maratha schools in the provinces in imitation of the British Government, whose policy tended to cultivate a knowledge of the vernacular languages. The Governor-General, in his reply, showed very distinctly the difference that existed between the British and the Portuguese policy in India. He remarked that the former regarded the Indians as their vassals, while the Portuguese regarded the Goanese as their brothers. The Indo-British were not English citizens as the Indo-Portuguese were Portuguese citizens. Portugal did not wish to preserve old traditions in India, but was desirous of raising her Indian subjects to the level of European civilisation. It had not been possible for her to succeed in this matter as she desired, but all her endeavours had tended in this direction.

The diffusion of a vernacular language among the natives is not inconsistent with European civilisation, and the Governor-General might well have spared himself the trouble of eulogising the superiority of the Indo-Portuguese political system, remembering what a considerable number of the so-called Portuguese citizens exchange their lot of political freedom for that of British "vassals" by seeking the means of livelihood in British India which the poverty of their own country denies them. The Portuguese Government is in a chronic state of impecuniosity. With the view of "raising the wind" it has been ordered that Government servants availing themselves of privilege or sick leave must pay Rs. 2 per month on a salary not exceeding Rs. 50, and one rupee more for every additional fifty rupees. For the second and every succeeding month the rate will be one-fourth of the amount paid for the first month. Any fraction of a month will be subject to a full month's tax. The public servants residing in Goa are warned that orders granting leave will not be issued until the tax has been paid in advance.

BISHOP MEURIN'S DEPARTURE FOR ROME.

No sooner had the news gone forth that their Bishop was about to leave them for a while, than the Catholics of Bombay hastened to show, by every means in their power, the depth of their attachment to his Lordship. On Sunday last on the occasion of the half-yearly meetings of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul at which His Lordship presided, he was presented by the various confraternities with a purse of Rs. 850. On Monday and Tuesday deputations of visitors from every part of Bombay thronged to his residence in Medows Street. Many of these came from the furthest corners of the island and even from the neighbouring island of Salsette. Throughout the latter he his regarded with peculiar esteem and affection, as it was the scene of his earliest labours in this country long before he was raised to his present dignity, and the connection then established has been fully maintained on both sides. Koli fishermen and other simple folk from Salsette were not behind any of their co-religionists in affectionate leave-taking. Nothing we are sure could have been more gratifying to the Bishop than the genuine kindness exhibited by those good people who insisted on his Lordship accepting, on behalf of themselves and those in whose name they came, some presentations, not perhaps of considerable intrinsic importance but yet sufficiently valuable to indicate the depth and sincerity of their regard for a Pastor one of whose principal characteristics is the affability and condescension with which he receives even the humblest members of his flock.

Clergy, profesional men, children from the schools and humble artisans vied with one another in their efforts to testify to his Lordship their esteem and regard. All combined in congratulating him upon the honour of which he had been deemed worthy by the Holy See, and which their own hearts told them he had earned by a long and useful career.

The feelings entertained towards Bishop Meurin by his own spiritual children are largely shared by many who are not of his flock. The citizens of Bombay, without distinction of class or creed, recognise in him a public benefactor whose services in the cause of enlightenment and charity entitle him to a foremost place in their regard. And short though the notice had been, amongst the numerous assemblage present when is Lordship was leaving from the Custom Bunder, not the least demonstrative in their expressions of esteem were several of the leading representatives of non-Catholic communities.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,531,506
Remitted from 1st April 1886 to 24th July 1886	2,059,700
Balance to be remitted from 25th July 1886 to 31st March 1887	11,471,806

THE CAMA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OPENING BY LORD AND LADY REAY.

H. E. LORD REAY opened this Hospital yesterday evening. A large shed, decorated with flags and evergreens, was erected in the compound for the accommodation of the visitors. About a thousand invitations had been issued, and the gathering was of a most representative character, including a large number of ladies, European and native. The arrival of the Governor and Lady Reay was first announced by a hearty round of cheers given by the large crowd of spectators that had assembled outside. Their Excellencies were accompanied by the Hon. M. Melvill, Colonel Lyttleton, Military Secretary, and Captain Hamilton, A.D.C. Among those present were Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice West, the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Surgeon-General Moore, C.I.E., Deputy Surgeon-General Bruce, Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, G. K. Kittredge, E. C. K. Ollivant, Dosabhoy Framjee, H. E. the Persian Consul, Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit, Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, Rev. Father Willy, Rao Bahadoor Gopal Hari Deshmook, Messrs. J. Warden, N. Spencer, J. R. Duxbury, Professor Wordsworth, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Framjee N. Patel, Sorabjee F. Patel, Professor Forrest, Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee Cama, Captain Henry Morland, Colonel A. B. Portman, Colonel Merewether, R.E., Colonel Bevill, Mr. W. E. Hart, Dr. Waters, Dr. Hojel, D

fill that school, with the most competent teachers I beg to say that can be found in any part of the world. In securing Drs. Peechy and Ellaby, we have secured for this Hospital the promise of success, and I congratulate you, Mr. Cama, that you have been the means of enabling Government to attach to this institution members of the Uncovenanted Medical Service, members of the Medical Service who will in their teaching be trammelled by no standards, but who will in their teaching have nothing to guide them but the light of their own knowledge and their own experience. For that medical school, I am sure, I may predict a strong success; at all events the Government will not in any way trammel Miss Peechy and Miss Ellaby in the way they should go. The way they should go is, that they should attract members of the native community to become in their turn teachers as good as Miss Peechy and as Miss Ellaby. I know that is their desire, I know that is their wish. You, Mr. Cama, in your address, have implored God's blessing on this hospital; well, I may be allowed to invoke God's blessing on their work. But what could Miss Ellaby or Miss Pechey do without the assistance of competent nurses? Well these have also been forthcoming, and Miss Scott will be at the head of a noble band of workers. I may say on this occasion that for no section of the community, for no section of my countrymen or countrywomen do I feel more respect than for these sisters and nurses, who turn every hospital not only into a Medical school, but into a school of constant and daily self-denial. Self-denial and self-sacrifice are at the root of this work, and self-denial and self-sacrifice will make them prosperous. Now, I may be allowed to say one word of thanks also to the architect of this building, Mr. Murzban. Certainly this building will add to the good reputation that he already enjoys among other communities. (Cheers.) But as an adjunct of Medical education, I consider that the good that can be done by this Hospital with its future companion hospital, is not to be over-rated. Medical education is certainly one of the branches of education, which requires the most constant attention and the constant care of Government, but it will be all the better if Government are there also aided by extraneous, by independent, by voluntary agency. In using the word medical education, I may be allowed to use this opportunity for saying that medical education forms part of the great subject of technical education, and I may tell this audience that I have been extremely pleased to notice with what great curiosity the proposals on that subject are awaited, and what anxiety is felt that they should soon come to a condition of maturity. I may say here that you will not have to wait long, but that the subject of technical education as well as that of medical education have not been considered by Government in a fragmentary character, and that they have been reviewed by Government as parts of the whole educational policy of the Government in the Bombay presidency. I may add that it is only this week that the whole of that policy has been placed on a firm and secure footing, which I hope, when you hear of it, you will approve of. (Cheers.) Mr. Cama, this day will be to you, will be to your sons, to your grandsons, and I may add to your great-grandsons—(laughter)—a day which you will never forget. I am sure that if communities are to prosper, it is by increasing in their midst the number of men who like yourself know how to employ their capital to the best advantage of the community. There are at present two great schools, one which wishes the individual to have the complete command of his capital, and to do with it what he likes. That, broadly speaking, is the school of free trade; the other is the school which does not want the individual to do with his capital as he likes, but which to a certain extent lays a protecting hand over that capital. To those who belong to the first school there is nothing which they fear more than capital misdirected and misapplied, not for the wants of the community, but for selfish and egotistical purposes, and the strongest support that can be given to the school of self-reliance is when we see men who not only build up their fortunes, but after having built them up, use the capital they have earned for the benefit of their countrymen. Your name will be associated with the names of men who live in the annals of English history, such men as Salt, Mason, Baxter, and others too numerous to mention. If I am asked what is the characteristic which most distinguishes English society from all continental and foreign societies, it is the large number of men both in England and the United States of America, whose great ambition, whose great aim is to use the money they have earned in that way. Let me finish only by reminding this audience of the very appropriate words spoken by a Benedictine monk to M. Taine. The monk said to him, "Every thing has been improved in France, except character." Now, ladies and gentlemen, what we want is to improve and to exalt the English and the Indian character, both in India, both simultaneously, both by the same means, and you, Mr. Cama, have to-day shown how that can be done. Let me offer you,—and I am proud at this moment to be their representative,—let me offer to you the thanks of your own countrywomen. Your name will live in their hearts now, and hereafter. May their prayers be heard. (Loud cheers.)

Before quitting the dais, His Excellency said: I shall now ask Lady Reay, who ever since she has set foot in India, has taken the deepest interest in this work, and in the work of medical aid to women all over the presidency, to delare this Hospital open.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, the architect of the building, then led Lord and Lady Reay to the main entrance, where he presented Lady Reay with a silver key for opening the gate. The Hospital was then formally declared open. Their Excellencies went over the whole building, and evinced great interest in all they saw. On their departure, garlands of flowers were placed round their necks by the daughter and daughter-in-law of Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama. Three cheers were given for Lord and Lady Reay, as they drove away, followed by three more for the founder. A band of the Marine Battalion, which was in attendance, discoursed music at intervals.

THE OTHER WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An opponent who is ashamed of notifying his facts in his own name scarcely deserves notice. But it would be a sin to allow your correspondent "Brahmin" in his hiding-place to chuckle over a fancied victory. I am myself not at all unwilling to let him *talk* about my "monstrous misrepresentations," "libelling communities," and so forth, if that does him good; though it is rather late in the day even for a Brahmin to deny that infant marriages lead in some cases to premature completion amongst numerous other evils, or that I have hoodwinked men like Professor Max Müller, Messrs. Melvill, West, and Scott, or again, that the Brahman is all in all amongst Hindus, and Poona all in all in India.

It is with his attack on others that I am most concerned in this place. Who are those obnoxious persons? One of them is an "apostate" in popular estimation, and so I suppose is the other. "Brahmin" does not say whether he himself looks upon them as apostates because they do not indulge in "an elaborate worship of idols;" but he will readily admit that in the sphere of political and intellectual activity these "apostates" have been known as leaders of their respective bands. Here you have an inkling into the character of lip-reformers in modern India. They won't work with a Parsee, because he is a Parsee. They won't work with a Brahmin either, because he happens to be a Brahmo, with another because he is a Prarthna Samajist, a third because he is an Arya Samajist, with a fourth because he was once employed under the British Government, or with a fifth because he may have been in the Nizam's service. The central idea is, *we won't work*—the rest is mere excuse, the shuffling and snivelling of an invertebrate mob. I hope, Sir, your "Brahmin" does not belong to this class of reformers.

Let us now look into "Brahmin's" specific charge against the "apostates," who are constrained to seek the intervention of the State in matters social. One of them is said to have himself married a little girl, and the other is accused of having married off his daughters and granddaughters before their time. The inference is that these men are hypocrites and wanting in moral courage. Why should they be so necessarily? Both these high-caste Brahmans may have tried their utmost to promote social reform by example, and may have failed. And having failed they may have seen the folly of depending upon their own unaided efforts in the future. If so, their present attitude is consistent enough, and argues considerable moral courage. I wish there were many more like these much-abused workers, with sufficient courage to confess their own weakness. "Brahmin" may now see this true bearing of the question, to which I have frequently referred in the course of the controversy.

In one place your correspondent says that marriage is a sacrament with the Hindus. Quite so. Why, then, put this sacrament on babes and children? Almost every domestic ceremony is a sacrament in India working to the advantage of the male sex only. And even in this restricted sense it would be something to see our Hindu friends treating marriage as a sacred rite. Let them carry out the injunctions of the Shastras in their true spirit. All that we ask of them is to make a beginning. We do not call for a legislative enactment to apply to them all at once or without their consent. Even now, if real reform could be shown as possible under the circumstances, without the regulating medium of the State, I, for one, would thankfully receive proposals in that direction. But where are the self-reliant saviours of the race? They are making no sign.

Should "Brahmin" have any definite proposals to make he might count upon my respectful attention. I would gladly go up to him or defray the expenses of his trip to Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

July 29. BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Malabari, in the long list of the acknowledged leaders of the Hindu communities, mentions Mr. Manibhai to be the acknowledgod leader of the Nagar community, which is not the case, if I mistake not, even in Petlad. He cannot be the only leader even in Petlad, which is his native village; much more is it absurd to say that he is the leader of the Nagar community in the whole of India. Of course, we would respect him as a great and good man, but we would never allow him to intrude upon our social rights and privileges. Even his own admirers would not allow him to be their leader in social matters. We Nagars live in thirty different places. Each place has its own leader quite independent of those of another. Again, the Nagars of Gujarat have not much intercourse with those of Kattiawar and Cutch. Mr. Malabari is an alien to the Hindu communities, and there is no wonder that he writes such nonsense.

Now a word about infant marriages and widow-re-marriages. Suppose a man has three daughters of 12, 10, and 8, respectively, and the marriageable age of girls is fixed by law at 12. In the case of the first he can fully observe the law. In the case of his other two girls also, he can do so if he be a man of wealth. But if he is not so, the poor man would be obliged to undergo many difficulties and a good deal of expenditure, which would be a heavy burden to his circumstances and situation. Therefore the only advisable step in this direction is that a girl should be married at any time, only considering that her husband is not unsuitable to her age.

In the case of widows no Government interference is required at all. The only course open in this direction is that if the parents of the girl—widows themselves—take up the cause and re-marry them in the very same way as they do the first time, then that only may be tolerated by the castes. This is all we can extort for these poor girl-widows—the sympathy of their castes. Nothing else but this can mend matters. Any legal step would do more harm than good to the cause.—Yours, &c.,

AN ORTHODOX AND REFORMED HINDU.

Junagarh, July 28.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As regards the question whether Mr. Malabari should now withdraw from the field of battle, leaving his mantle on the shoulders of some zealous Hindu gentlemen, or whether he should continue under arms for some time to come, I humbly beg to endorse your own view of the subject. That with all his indefatigable energy and the zeal of a nature born reformer, Mr. Malabari has accomplished so little, I attribute not particularly to his being a Parsee, but to the fact that he has monstrously exaggerated the evil, whether purposely or through mistake I do not take it upon myself to decide. Everybody must be sorry that he has been spending his admirable energy and the best portion of his life in a wrong direction. I admit, as everybody must admit, that the Hindu custom of marriage admits of reforms here and there, and I am sure that the many forces that have been set to work by education will in the end effect them. It is simply foolish to move the Government to legislate in a matter that must be left to the sense of the people themselves. Mr. Malabari would like to exalt some men here and there as the true representatives of the people, and as speaking their sense, but I most emphatically assert that the people will not admit them as speaking their sense. I strongly hope that the Government will look twice before committing itself to any act of legislation in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

Byculla, July 30. G.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the weather permits, I understand that the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play in the Victoria Gardens this evening. Those who live in Byculla and Mazagon will more especially appreciate this, and our thanks are due to the popular Commandant of the Corps and to the energetic Major, who I know takes a keen interest in all that concerns the Railway Volunteers. This band has not played out for some time, but this has been due, of course, to the inclemency of the weather, and no doubt to the pressure of work before the monsoon; but if the rain holds off for any length of time, I am sure that we shall have the pleasure of hearing some pleasant music in the Gardens again, as the band has much improved under the able training of Mr. Clyne, the present bandmaster.

Apropos of this, a suggestion was made a short time back by one of your correspondents anent the improvement of the bandstand, and I think it would not be inopportune if the attention of the Municipality were invited to this subject again at the present time when matters connected with the gardens are before the Corporation.—Your, &c.,

A RESIDENT OF MAZAGON.

ABOUT KANDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An ex-official whose retiring allowance is unfortunately in the depreciated rupee is desirous of settling down for two or three years in Kandy, the pleasant climate of which is highly spoken of, and wishes therefore to know whether living and house rent there are on a moderate scale, as compared with Indian hill stations. Should any of your numerous readers possess any experience or information about the place, and would kindly take the trouble to write on the subject, he would be conferring a great favour on—Yours, &c., AN ENQUIRER.

CALENDAR—JULY & AUGUST, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	July	31st, 10h.	17·1m. a.m.
First Quarter	Aug.	7th,	1h. 57·6m. a.m.
Full Moon	"	14th, 11h.	15·5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	23rd,	0h. 33·1m. a.m.
New Moon	"	29th,	5h. 45·7m. p.m.

Days.		Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.		Low Water.	
					H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat.	31	Cricket, Gymkhana v. Carlton C. C.	5	38	6	34	11	34m
		Opening of Khoja Sanitarium at Bandora by Lord Reay, 9-30 a.m.			11	34 a	5	30 a
		Departure of Lord Reay, 1-30 p.m.						
		Marquis of Ripon Memorial Fund Committee Meeting, 5-30 p.m.						
August Sun.	1	6th Sunday after Trinity.	5	39	6	34	——	
					0	15 a	6	15 a
Mon.	2	Sale of Gordon Mills, 3 p.m.	5	39	6	33	0	21m
		English mail expected per s.s. Brindisi.*			0	55 a	7	0 a
Tu.	3	Empress S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5	39	6	33	1	7m
		Liverpool S. & W. Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.			1	35 a	7	3m
		James Greaves Mills Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m.					7	45 a
		Cannaught Mills Co., Meeting, 5 p.m.						
		Departure of English mail per s.s. Gwalior, 5 p.m.						
Wed.	4	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5	40	6	32	1	54m
		Bank of Bombay, Meeting, 3 p.m.			2	16 a	8	5
		Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.						
		Prince of Wales S and Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.						
		General Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p.m.						
Thr.	5	.....	5	40	6	32	2	45m
					2	58 a	9	24 a
Fri.	6	Soundy and Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5	40	6	31	3	41m
		Sale of Eastern Electric Light Co.'s property, 3 p.m.			3	44 a	10	21 a
		Cricket, Gymkhana v. Poona; at Poona.						

* Left Aden at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, 28th inst.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sole wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 1.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 37, 312 and 299.
11 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter. Hymns 17 and 288.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett.
Anthem—My God look upon me—Reynolds.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

CARNAC-ROAD, ESPLANADE, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
5-30 p.m.—Wednesday Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 37, 150 and 323.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 263, 176 and 370. (For those at Sea).
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 316, 357, and 381.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 524, 18 and 363.

Wednesday, August 4.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 37 and 150.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 263, 176, and 370.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns.—136 and 288.
Anthem.—"I will left up mine eyes," page 9 new book. Hymn.—160.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Edcharist (Choral) and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-20 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Sinclair, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

WE see that Harry Bowen, the well known trainer and jockey, has returned from his visit to England, and has gone straight to Jodhpore where, it is believed, he will at once be placed in charge of the best horses in the Jodhpore stud under the immediate superintendence of Maharajah Pertab Sing, who intends himself personally to take the principal management in everything connected with race horses belonging to Jodhpore.

It is said that Robinson senior, lately one of the trainers and jockeys, at Jodhpore, is at present at Cawnpore, and is anxious to obtain some employment.

Watson, the well known trainer, of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, will not we understand return to Australia immediately, especially if he can find a good engagement in this country.

Mr. Uphill, the coachman of the Maharajah of Jodhpore, added another yearling to the previously bought stud at the sale of the yearlings bred at the Royal Stud Farm, at Hampton Court. He appears to have impressed the sporting correspondent of the *Englishman* with the idea that he was purchasing horses on his own account but, of course, we in this country know better. We see that Uphill returns to England with Cloncurry, and that the transaction was corrupt. On the Monday before the election, Mr. Munster took what he called 'a step in the direction of purity of election.' He retained as his agents, at the fee of five guineas each, such voters as—being capable of the duties of agents—were notoriously venal in the exercise of the franchise, making it a condition that they should not vote on either side. Mr. Munster had, he said, given directions that no enquiry should be made as to the political leanings of these persons. But his agents, it seems, found in the voters who were believed to be hostile to Mr. Munster altogether superior aptitude for the duties of agents.

Norwich was most famous for the 'setting on' system. It assumed the form of organized corruption at its General Election of 1874, 'the most blazing election of modern times.' An intelligent witness deposed before a Norwich Election Commission: 'The moment the trumpet is sounded for a General Election, there seems to spring from the ground, as it were, a host of employment-seekers.' This form of corruption, the bribing of voters by offering good wages for the discharge of nominal functions during the period of elections, is now the subtlest form of bribery, except perhaps the bribery which takes the form of munificent donations to local charities.

In 1857, voters resident in Hull were asked to breakfast on the morning of the following day, and each found thirty shillings under his cup. Bribes have often been administered in this way. Sometimes the treat itself forms a sufficient inducement. It was a common practice to provide free board and lodging for supporters. During a contested election in Meath, Sir Mark Somerville gave orders to the proprietors of the hotel in Trim to provide board and lodging for all who should vote for him. He received the following bill, which he framed, and which, we believe, still hang in Somerville House, Co. Meath. A copy of the bill was among the papers of the late Very Rev. Archdeacon O'Connell, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Meath:—'April 16th, 1826.

'MY BILL.'

	£	s.	d.
'To Tenting 16 Freeholders above stairs for Sir Mark, at 3/3 a head, is to me.....	2	12	0
To Eating 16 more below stairs, and two Priests after Supper, is to me	2	15	9
To 18 Horses and 5 Mules about my Yard all night at 13/- every one of them, and for a man which was lost on the head of watching them all night, is to me.....	5	5	0
To 6 Beds in one Room, and 4 in another, at 2 Guineas every Bed, and not more than 4 in any Bed, at any time, cheap enough, God knows, is to me	22	15	0
For Breakfast on Tay in the morning, for every one of them, and as many more as they brought in, as near as I can guess, is to me.....	4	12	0
To Raw Whisky and Punch, without talking of Pipes and Tobacco, as well as for breaking other Glasses and Delph for the first day and night, I am not very sure, but for the 3 days and a half of the Election as little as I can call it, and to be very exact, it is in all or thereabouts as near as I can guess, and not to be two particular, is to me at least	79	15	9
For Shaving and Cropping of the heads of 49 Freeholders for Sir Mark at 1s1. for every head of them, by my brother, who has a vote, is to me	2	13	1
For Nurse for poor Tom Kernan in the middle of the night, when he was not expected, is to me ten hogs, I don't talk of the piper for keeping him sober as long as he was sober, is to me.....			
	£110	18	7

'Signed in the place of Jemmy Cars wife, his Mark ×
Bryan and Geraghty's Mark ×

'You may say £111, so your honour Sir Mark, send me this Eleven Hundred by Bryan himself, who and I prays for your success always in Trim, so no more at present.'

Under the present state or the law the humours of elections in Great Britian are portion and parcel of the dreadful—but not unpicturesque—past. The times are gone in which a quiet country town held for a month or more a carnival, in which brickbats took the place of *bonbons*; in which the hostilities or pleasantries of the blue and buff made the day, and much of the night, hideous or festive; in which the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire could buy a butcher's vote with a kiss, or the genial Dick Steele could win over the women with an apple (stuffed with guineas) as a prize for the best wife: when smart young gentlemen from London might be seen dandling dirty babies, or countering with dirtier bargees. The humours of old election days are gone, or have but a pale reflection in the 'heckling' of candidates at nomination—a source of pleasantry which comes—*quod minime reris*—from the Scotch constituencies. For the candidate it would seem that a golden era had dawned. But for him, too modern legislation has brought its bane with its antidote. Modern legislation makes bribery very difficult, and consequently makes contests cheap. But who can be sure that he has escaped an election petition? Who can tell how of the offendeth? What Proteus can keep himself unmeshed by the toils of the minute and countless provisions of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act of 1883?—*Quarterly Review.*

INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

IN the Probate and Divorce Division before Mr Justice Butt, the case of Kirby v. Kirby was heard This was the petition of the wife for a divorce by reason of the desertion and adultery of her husband, Mr. Frederick Paul Kirby, a civil engineer. There was no defence—Mr. H. B. Deane, who appeared for the petitioner said that the parties were married on the 28th October 1863, at the church of St. Silas, Liverpool. They lived together in this country and in India. There the respondent made the acquaintance of Colonel and Mrs. Rutherford, at Delhi, and was constantly in the society of Mrs. Rutherford. In March, 1876, Colonel Rutherford surprised his wife with Mr. Kirby, who was turned out of the house. He however, condoned that offence. Some time afterwards Mrs. Rutherford came to England, and was joined by Mr. Kirby, they living together in this country and also in India. Consequently Colonel Rutherford brought a suit if this court for a divorce, making Mr. Kirby a co-respondent, a decree being granted on the 16th February, 1885. Mrs. Kirby now brought this suit for a divorce by reason of the desertion and adultery of her husband. In the course of the evidence General Charles Pollard, who employed the co-respondent in connexion with engineering works a Simla, was called and gave evidence as to the scandal created by Mrs. Rutherford and Mr. Kirby living together, she passing as his half sitser—His Lordship granted a decree *nisi*, with costs, and custody of the children.

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THE CLOSING OF BATOUM.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News* who was recently with the Afghan Bounadary Commission, writes as follows in regard to the closing of Batoum as a free port.

The news that Batoum is to be declared as no longer a free port seems to have come with all the character of a surprise, and it is talked of in the papers as something unexpected and even as a startling communication. Whoever cares to look up a file of the *Daily News* will find that in that paper on the 30th September, 1884, and again on the 1st May, 1885, the subject is alluded to in letters written from Batoum. The present writer chanced to be in that place close upon the two dates given above, and the closing of the port was then talked of and seemed to be a familiar subject to the people there, who expected that it would shortly take place. It was explained to me at that time that when Batoum was opened there had been a freedom or an equality—I write now with certainty—in the Customs dues levied on goods from Russia and from foreigners; the result of this had been of great advantage to Batoum, as well as to Tiflis, Baku, and to every town where trade penetrated in that part of the world. Trebizond, as is well known, had long been the port by which goods of all kinds had been landed, and where transported to Persia and other parts of Northern and Eastern Asia. This commerce had long been carried on by means of mules, horses, and camels, along bad roads, and, as is the rule so often in the East, on no roads. The railway from Batoum to Baku offered advantages which at once altered the route of commerce. Nothing went by way of Trebizond. On the contrary, things looked up in Tiflis. The Moscow merchants are celebrated, but their celebrity does not result from a devotion to free trade. When the Czar was crowned in Moscow in 1883, they petitioned him to alter the arrangements at Batoum, as the duties levied at that place enabled the foreigners to cut them out in trade. The Czar acceded to their wishes, and when I passed through Tiflis in 1884, I was told that the result had been disastrous, and that the young commerce, like a budding plant, had been nipped by the northern blast from Moscow. As a natural consequence Trebizond was again looking up. I suppose there is a lesson taught in this bit of history in relation to Free Trade, but the lesson is left for others to make it out.

The development of trade in that region might have been, any one would have thought the paramount object of the Russian Government; but there as in other parts interests have to be considered. Still there were disadvantages connected with Batoum as a free port, and their removal will be some recompense to the mercantile class. All goods leaving Batoum for any other Russian port in the Black Sea or the Baltic—if there is any trade in that direction—have to pass through the Customs before leaving. Goods for foreign ports were of course exempt from this. Merchants felt it hard, if they brought down goods from Tiflis, and on sending them to Odessa they had again to pass the Custom-house officers and pay dues; and yet the goods had never been out of Russia. I think there was an arrangement by which this could be avoided; still, the merchants seemed at the time to complain of it asia grievance they would get rid of when the port ceased to be "free."

There is some uncertainty in the public mind as to the size and safety of Batoum as a port. This probably arises from the questions which were asked in the House of Lords after it had been ceded to Russia by the Treaty of Berlin. Lord Beaconsfield was asked what sort of a place it was, and his description was that of a very insignificant and unsafe harbour. It would not have looked well to admit that a good and important place had been ceded to Russia. The questions were repeated in the House of Lords, and Batoum was declared to be incapable of accommodating above two or three vessels, and that a gale from the north would make it hoc in the harbour. The answers were partly true, but they involved questions of degree and were entirely misleading. When the answers were being given in the House of Lords, I had sketches of Batoum made in 1855—when the Turks had it, and there were even then more vessels, as the sketch shows, than were declared possible by Lord Beaconsfield; and one visiting the place now, with the official answers in his head as a previous idea, would be rather surprised. It is a good harbour, and the only one in that part of the Black Sea Coast. The proper way to consider this question is not exactly as to what the port is now, but what are its capabilities? What can it be improved into? There is a large, fine bay, with a spit of land on the west side, which gives ample protection to vessels in that corner. A north east wind might be dangerous to craft in the open part of the bay; but it is understood that the Russians intend ultimately to form a breakwater on the east, and when that is done there will be a harbour with a space of water which, although not at all to compare to the great expanse which forms the harbour at Bombay, or the Bay of San Francisco, will give equal, if not greater, accommodation for ships than the Golden Horn, or the great harbour at Malta. That is the sort of poor and insignificant place which was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Berlin. Should England ever go to war in the future with Russia, and Batoum is fortified, our fleet may have before them the task, and it may be a hard one, of getting it back again.

The Turks had some old batteries on the spit of land, and a large earthen fort, called Kara Listif, on the western side of the bay; this was inside, and to the south of the town. From its position it commanded the entrance of the bay, and could fire on anything attempting to come round the point of the spit. Last spring there were a large number of men at work on the batteries at the point of the spit, and it may be presumed that by this time the place is now very strong. The town is on the western side of the bay, and close to the spit. At this side there is a considerable space of level ground, and the town is rapidly extending. In 1855 on my visit, it was a tumbled down place, with literally nothing doing in it. There is said to be now a population of 10,000, a very mixed population of Turks, Russians, Germans, Jews, Armenians, Greeks, and races from Circassia, and the region round about. The railway from Tiflis sweeps round the whole of the bay, and comes to the town on the west side, where it ends in a wooden terminus on the spit. Well-wooded hills slope up all round from the coast, leaving but a small amount of flat land, but making the views picturesque and attractive to an artist.

I was struck on my later visits to Batoum by the contrast with its condition now and as it appeared then. In 1855 there was a mosque with a minaret, some tumbled down wooden houses with a Turkish cafe among them. Among the craft in the harbour were some Turkish war vessels, with a slovenly and untidy look about them, betokening a want of seamanship—the whole place was woe-begone. Now the town has extended; houses are being built in large numbers, and three or four hotels one of them of a fair size, steamers and craft of all kinds in the harbour—the harbour master could never have read Lord Beaconsfield's speeches, or he would not permit so many vessels to enter; a wooden pier for the steamers; the whistle of the trains as they come and go; business houses have been opened, and everything is in bustle and motion. All this speaks volumes on the merits of the Russian in contrast to the Turk. If the Turk will do nothing but sit and smoke his chibook, he must go to the wall; the "veerities" will soon settle that point. Still, politically, it was a mistake to let the Russians have Batoum.

On my visit in 1885 an incident took place which will show how law and order went on while the Turk sits gurgling the smoke through his waterpipe On the beach I came across a fellow in a picturesque costume, and with one of the most fiendish faces it has ever been my chance to gaze upon. It was Mephistophelian, but then Mephistophelies was a gentleman and there was nothing of that kind in this case. Pure malignity could be traced in every line of the visage I had before me. Being alone, and not knowing a word of the language, I made signs to him that I wanted to sketch, and he like most Easterns I have met, had no objections and willingly stood for me. To be made into a picture seems to touch whatever vanity there may be, and this brute had a touch of that in him. While the sketching was going on, our interpreter came ashore with some others of our party and at my request inquiries were begun as to who my model might be. He stated that he was a Kurd, and had come down from the mountains about some business. He cracked, picked, and ate walnuts while the sketching and questioning went on. He had a small gun which rested on his arm. Talking to him about it, the interpreter chanced to ask why he had not a sword or a dagger, to which he replied that he did not require them, it was not his way of doing things. "What things?" was the natural inquiry. "Of killing people." "Oh, you kill people,, do you?" "Yes." "How do you kill them?" "I stand concealed behind a rock on the road and wait till travellers come up, and when they are close I shoot them." "What for do you shoot them?" "To get whatever they have upon them." "Then you rob all that you kill?" "Yes." "How many have you killed in your time?" "Thirteen men and three Russians." Why he placed the Russians in a different classification was, unfortunately, not cleared up. I regretted afterwards that this point was left so, but at the moment such a trifle did not seem of any importance in comparison to the astounding disclosures this piece of humanity was making. All the time there was a well pleased simper on his face while he nibbled away at the walnuts. The simper, I supposed, resulted from the satisfaction he felt that his picture was being made. "Where are you going when you leave Batoum?" "When my business is finished, I will return to the mountains again." "What will you do there?" "Oh, please God, I hope to shoot the first traveller I see, and take whatever he has got." It will be easily understood that such an incident would fix itself in one's mind. The sketching of the scoundrel, and his remorseless face, all helped to engrave the whole deep into the memory. I stood on the same spot last year, where I had sketched this man, and the recollection helped to give force to the contrast. This brute's character must have been known in the place. He did not seem to make any secret of his doings, and yet he walked about free and no one seemed to think about him. The Kadi of Batoum, no doubt a good Turk, would sit smoking his chibook while this man walked about and returned to the mountains, as was his "way," to continue his trade of murder and robbery.

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A BISHOP WAYLAID BY BRIGANDS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Temps*, writing from Ajaccio with reference to the capture of the bishop of that city by two brigands, says that the bishop was upon his way from a diocesan meeting at Predicroce, when he was stopped about eight miles from that village by two men, who presenting at the same time their rifles, at him, ordered him to get out of his carriage. He obeyed their injunctions and offered to accompany them, thinking that one of them had carried off some young girl and wanted him to perform the marriage ceremony. He was soon undeceived, for their motive was not to extort money from him but to extort a promise that he would remove the curate of a village in the neighbourhood who had offended them. The bishop had no alternative but to promise that he would do so, and the brigands then decamped, leaving him in such a nervous condition that he has been ill ever since. The correspondent of the *Temps* adds that owing to the misplaced leniency to jurymen, who bring in verdicts accompanied by extenuating circumstances, there has been a great increase of brigandage during the last few years, there being at the present time more than 500 brigands in the forests who succeed including the persuit of the gendarmes, and do not cruple to meet them in open fight. They have killed even gendarmes within the last few months, and they have committed a great number of high way roberries. The difficulty of tracking them is increased by the connivance of the peasantry, who are afraid of compromising themselves and by the right which all Corsicans enjoy of carrying firearms. So general as the sympathy of the peasants for these brigands that short time ago an army doctor who was examining the recruits in Corsica was asked by one of the principal inhabitants to come and see a man who has sprained his ancle. The doctor consented to pay the man a visit and did the best to relieve his sufferings, but was astounded to find soon afterwards that his patient was one of the most notorious brigands in the district.

RUSSIAN'S RIVAL CAPITALS.

Moscow has never quite recovered from the fires which followed and put an end to the French occupation in 1812. Except upon certain high days and holidays, an air of languor hangs about the holy city, which for many centuries was Russian's actively beating heart. Perhaps it is partly for that very reason that it is far dearer to the Russian mind than St. Petersburg the younger and more animated rival which has supplanted it. The city which Peter the Great founded on the swampy islets at the mouth of the Neva fairly represented the force and energy of the Russian Government, the splendour of the nobles, the might of the military. But Moscow, with its hundred of churches and sarines, its repose suggestive of some land where it is always Sunday afternoon, is far more in keeping with the ideas nearest to the heart of the Russian people, more in harmony than the glittering Northern capital with the deep devotion which the peasant feels towards the Church, and towards that fatherland with which the Church is in his mind so intimately connected. From all parts of the empire, from the swampy homes of fever and plague where the Volga pours itself into the Caspian near Astrakhan, from the shores of the lakes and the shades of the forests lying far away northwards towards Achangel and the Arctic Ocean, from the rich "black soil" lands of the more génial south, and from the far off settlements stretching away in progressive lines into Central Asia, there come bands of pilgrims, who wander from one shrine to another, visiting the spots which are to the Russian mind most dear and holy, and who return to their native villages with a vast store of religious

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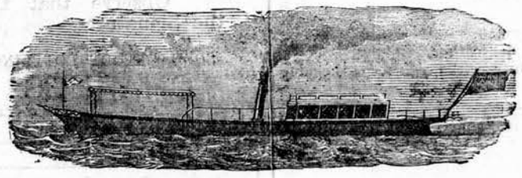

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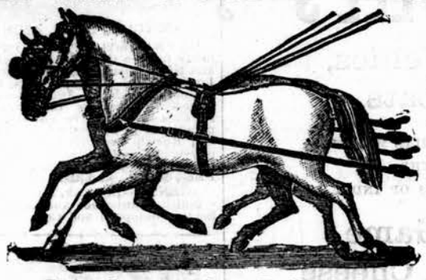

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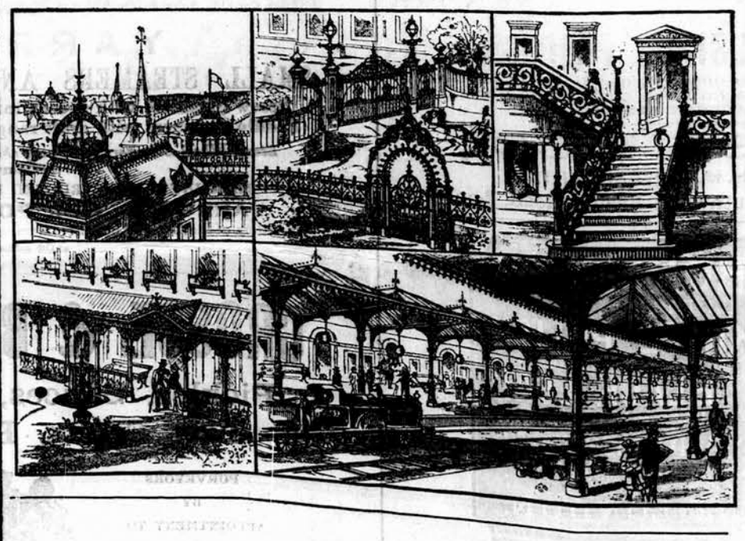

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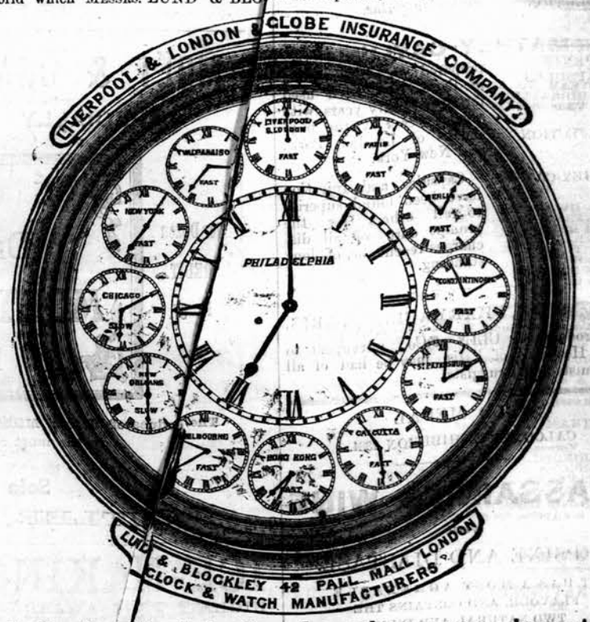

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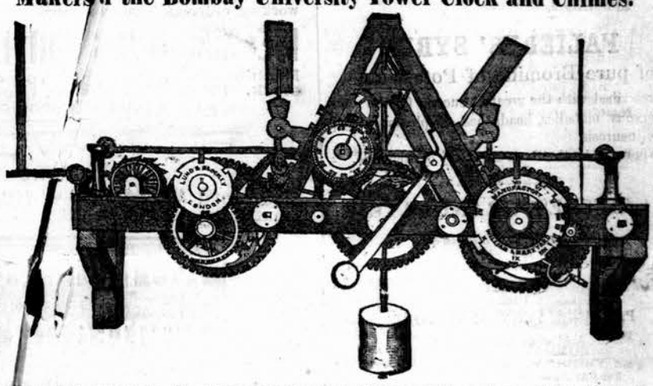

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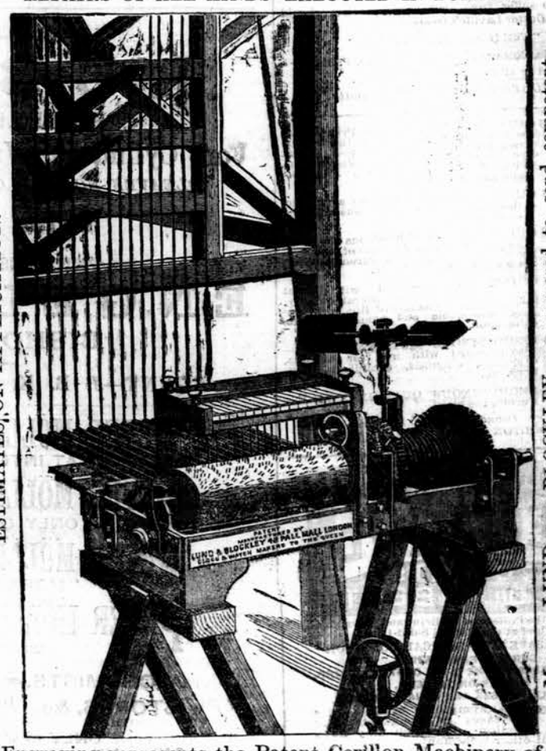

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